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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Wants Debt Cut—Its Own

De Valera Asked to Apologize

Hoover Tells Roosevelt—No

Europe Copies Rumrunners

Spain Muzzles Divorce Mill

Bonus Boys Feel Gold Lure

WASHINGTON statesmen give deep thought to the problem of an elastic dollar and inelastic American debts now stretched to $207,000,000,000. German reparations have been settled at one cent on the dollar by agreement; U. S. Steel obligations have come down from $2,115,000,000 to $185,000,000 by stock market shrinkage; but the American who contracted for his house on 1920 "small" dollars must finish paying for it in 1932 "big" ones. As commodity prices get smaller, dollars get larger. Senator Borah and others believe relief can come through reflation—controlled inflation. The Administration believes the method unsafe—at least, unless other nations coöperate. Both new party platforms call for a more stable currency. The voice of the average man is heard as he does his own calling—for correction of a dollar yardstick that was 36 inches long in 1879, 46 inches in 1896, and that is a mere 21 inches long today. Mr. Average Man isn't so interested in the details of how; what he wants to know is—When?

* * *

The Irish Free State hears Gov.-Gen. James McNeill, representing the Crown, demand apology from President de Valera. The demand is in striking correspondence which Mr. McNeill gives the press in defiance of an order of the Executive Council. The Governor-General asks the amend for "the discourtesy with which your ministers have treated me"—such as walking out of a dance at the French legation when he entered. The incident, making a breach, is regarded as still further evidence of the direction in which the Free State apparently is headed—toward a constitutional crisis.

* * *

President Hoover will not discuss the St. Lawrence waterway with Presidential Candidate Roosevelt—at least, not until the United States and Canada have agreed upon and ratified a treaty for the project. The New York Governor sends a lengthy request by wire and gets a lengthy declination—by wire. The President gives a reason why the two officials should not seek to make an agreement covering the disposal of future electric power—neither has any authority to do so.

* * *

German customs officials find smugglers along the German-Dutch border aping American rum-runners in their methods. The smugglers back up extreme ingenuity with guerrilla warfare. They slip into Germany no rum, but the so-called luxury articles of tobacco and coffee and the staple of wheat, on which the duties are very high. Great risks are taken because of the possibility of enormous profits. The German-Dutch border situation gives rise to a new question concerning rumrunning in America. Is the traffic due mainly to the liquor madness of the buyers—or mainly to the money madness of those who smuggle the liquor in?

* * *

Spain's divorce courts are busy, under the law recently passed by the Cortes. But neither the people nor the press are able at once to treat the new divorce mill with unshocked familiarity. The filing of a suit gives a community something to whisper about. A general reference may even creep into the papers. But there are two points on which the out-of-date, but self-respecting Spanish journals remain oyster-dumb—the dubious details that often fill a divorce complaint and the names of the embarrassed principals.

* * *

Washington's bonus army is faced with necessity of a quick decision. The $100,000 provided by Congress to supply the veterans with homeward transportation will not be available after July 14. News reels are shown by way of suggesting where the jobless men may go—pictures of hundreds who have suddenly found a living by turning gold miners in the Rocky Mountains and the once—and perhaps still—Golden West.

* * *

Twenty-eight nations inform the International Polar Year Commission they will attempt to wrest secrets from north or south polar regions during 1933. More than 40 stations, many working with similar equipment and instruments, will set up along the trail of mysterious magnetic currents, weather breeding factors, and the aurora borealis. The temperate zones are determined to profit by the great secrets it is believed the earth and upper air of the polar regions must disclose under expert attack. Other discoveries may mean more to weather forecasting, crop production, and human happiness, but nothing will interest millions of people more than learning what strange string-pulling goes on behind "the greatest free show on earth"—those colorful, dancing, sky-filling, awesome Northern Lights.

Center of Controversy With Dublin Régime

The Christian Science Monitor-Keystone-Underwood

GOV.-GEN. JAMES McNEILL

British-Irish Case Affected By New Issue

Demand on de Valera for Apology by McNeill Involves Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, July 11—An unprecedented situation fraught with grave constitutional possibilities has suddenly developed here as the result of the action of Gov.-Gen. James McNeill in publishing correspondence between himself and Mr. Eamon de Valera after receiving "the formal advice and direction of the Free State Council not to publish the letters in question."

Publication of the correspondence in the foreign press, although forbidden in the Free State, has forced the hand of the Government, and it was officially decided tonight to authorize publication in the Free State also. An embargo was placed on Belfast newspapers carrying the story this morning. But the correspondence did not reach English newspapers until after the early editions had gone to press. Consequently they came into the country unimpeded.

The Governor-General's action is believed here to have been taken solely on personal grounds. But it raises the constitutional issue of relationship to the Crown, whose personal representative Governor-General McNeill is. With the Free State Government, the King normally acts only with the advice of his ministers. He is not legally bound to do so, but in practice he always has hitherto.

Question of Resignation

The question now arises whether Governor-General McNeill will have to resign. This is generally answered in the affirmative though he himself intimates he will stay until he is removed from office. In either case Mr. de Valera, who is avowedly Republican, would have to find a new Governor-General, otherwise the constitutional requirement of having the Crown approve acts of the Legislature could not be carried out.

If he failed to nominate a successor he could not govern constitutionally. And if he did, it would be tantamount to acceptance of the British King as the Monarch of Ireland. This would be very distasteful both to Mr. de Valera himself and many of his followers.

The McNeill-de Valera correspondence dates back to April when two Free State Cabinet Ministers withdrew from a diplomatic reception at the French legation as soon as they found Governor-General McNeill was present. He wrote to Mr. de Valera complaining that this was a "deliberate discourtesy" and demanded an apology. Mr. de Valera replied that he regarded the "whole affair as unfortunate and regrettable" but added "further than this I am unable to go."

Several Slights Alleged

Later during the Eucharistic Congress in June Governor-General McNeill asked the Government's help in drawing up a list of foreign visitors with a view of inviting them to a reception at the Viceregal Lodge Mr. de Valera, Governor-General McNeill declares, sent a message to say "the invitation of guests to the Viceregal Lodge would embarrass the Government."

Governor-General McNeill also avers that the Minister of Defense, Mr. Frank Aiken, refused to allow the military band to attend the Dublin civic reception to the papal legate because the Governor-General had been invited. He finally says that as the Free State Government seems to expect him to swallow in silence any affronts, "however outrageous," he has decided to have an apology made to him as an alternative to his resignation from office.

Despite the Government's injunction therefore, Governor-General McNeill concludes, "the correspondence other than your letter marked 'personal' will be published."

DENMARK AIDS INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Denmark's political parties have reached an agreement to place the sum of 34,200,000 Kr. ($8,500,000) at the disposal of distressed farmers, the fishing industry, shipping (small sailing vessels), and parish authorities. The amount applied to parishes is for the alleviation of rates.

BRONZE TABLET HONORS FRENCH AT TICONDEROGA

Canadians and Americans Join in Unveiling Ceremonies

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—The fleur-de-lis of Louis of France waves again over Fort Ticonderoga today, commemorating the building on that site of old Fort Carillon 177 years ago by the French engineer, Marquis de Chartier de Lotbiniere.

A delegation of Canadians, descendants of pioneers of New France, yesterday dedicated the bronze tablet on the gray stone walls of Ticonderoga struck off in memory of de Lotbiniere.

The bronze plate was unveiled at ceremonies attended by representatives of the Quebec Government, historical societies, and the American Government, who told in brief the history of the fort and of de Lotbiniere.

"This tablet is erected to Michel, Marquis de Chartier de Lotbiniere, Knight of St. Louis, Seigneur of Alainville, on Lake Champlain," says the French inscription, "who, as engineer in charge under instructions from Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of New France, built Fort Carillon, 1755-1758."

The tablet was presented to this country and to Mr. Stephen H. Pell, present owner of the fort, by M. Aegidius Fauteux, president of the Historical Society of Montreal.

M. Fauteux said the tablet was to the memory of de Lotbiniere and to commemorate "the standing hero and the fallen brave" of the French and the English who fell by thousands in vain assault by English on the French fortress of Carillon in the summer of 1759.

"Ticonderoga and Carillon," M. Fauteux said, "henceforth will be a Mecca, a hallowed ground for Canadians."

Mrs. Pell Accepts

The tablet was accepted for the museum by Mrs. Pell and for the State of New York and the nation by Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, representing Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

M. Fauteux praised the restoration work on the Fort which has been done by the Pells.

"Last year when we came here," M. Fauteux said, "it was the astound-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Sum Disbursed For Relief Off From Its Peak

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—A seasonal decline of 16 per cent in the amount of relief distributed was registered in April after the record-breaking March peak, according to reports from 125 cities made public today by the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

A total of $23,649,269 was distributed by 964 agencies in these cities compared with $28,204,908 in March. The April figure, however, was larger by more than $9,000,000 than the April 1931 total. Incomplete returns to the children's bureau indicate a decline of 4 per cent from March to April in the number of families given outright relief. According to reports from 771 agencies, 776,598 families were aided in April compared with 810,199 families in March.

Large quantities of flour released by the Federal Farm Board were distributed to indigent families in April, but the value of this flour was not included in the amount of relief distributed in that month. Inclusion of this flour would have significantly increased the relief figures for some of the smaller cities.

Reports on meals and lodgings provided to the homeless and transient by 169 agencies in 64 cities showed a decline of 14 per cent in the daily average of meals served and of 8 per cent in nights' lodgings furnished.

As compared with the figures for April a year ago, however, there was an increase of 72 per cent in meal service and of 63 per cent in lodgings. As an indication of the volume of this service, the number of meals served in April, 1932, totaled 1,178,882, a daily average of 39,296. The number of nights' lodging furnished in April, 1932, reached 423,934, a daily average of 14,131.

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THINGS PRESENT

An authoritative discussion of the situation in Denmark resulting from "local option" appears on the Editorial page.

The Mail Bag on the Children's page is doing much to spread a friendly understanding among the future citizens of the nations. Youngsters are invited to enjoy its privileges.

The answers to Rime-O-Grams No. 1 and the names of winners appear today (Daily Features page). The Rime-O-Grams for this week are based on Natural Wonders. How many can you guess?

AND THINGS TO COME

How a frog can change color is a question which has long puzzled zoologists. The answer will appear in tomorrow's All Nature (next-to-the-last page).

Tuesday, of course, brings the indispensable Parent Column. And that, you may be sure, isn't the only bright spot of the Educational page!

'House of the Trees' Shelters Group of Welsh Mine Boys In 'Good Will' Surroundings

Restoration of Derelict Farm Affords Employment for 40 Youths—Hundreds of Other Boys and Men Await Similar Opportunity

How to end the world slump? South Wales, where the decline of the coal industry has brought about an unprecedented situation, is one of the "key" districts in the process of world recovery.

The following is the last of four articles describing the conditions in that area and showing what is being done there and what it is hoped to do to bring back prosperity.

By GODFREY LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PENRHIWFER, South Wales—Ewyllys da!

You will find these two Welsh words on the wall of the dining room at the House of the Trees in this little coal-mining village at the head of the Rhondda Valley.

They mean "Good Will." The House of the Trees grew out of the League of Good Will; the league grew out of a book—"God in the Slums;" and the book is the work of a London journalist, Mr. Hugh Redwood.

When Mr. Redwood wrote this remarkable book the very last thing he can have imagined is that it would land him into starting a training center for young unemployed miners in South Wales. But it did, and the result is one of the finest bits of constructive work so far undertaken in that stricken district.

Mr. Redwood is a living witness to the fact that a journalist need not necessarily be "hard-boiled." He and I have hunted down many a story together; I am not ashamed to admit that his nose was generally in front of mine when we did so. Today he is deputy editor of the News-Chronicle. By dint of working 18 hours a day, he is a good deal more besides—president of the League of Good Will, for instance.

The House of the Trees was founded last March. "Three weeks and three days ago," Mr. Redwood wrote at the time, "I had an urgent and unusual telephone call. It was a request to join immediately in prayer that a 40-acre field in the Rhondda might be secured for the purposes of a daring experiment in the interests of workless lads."

On the June day when I was the guest of the House of the Trees the experiment had been in operation just three months. And its staff had that very day been notified that it had filled its first vacancy.

"I haven't told the lads yet," said Lieutenant Markham of the Salvation Army, who is second in command at the House of the Trees. "The job is to act as assistant to a

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TAX ON POWER FOUND FOISTED ON CONSUMER

Made to Make Up Deficit, It Is Said, He Has Paid to Avoid

When the consumer of electricity pays the 3 per cent levy in accordance with the new tax bill, he will pay to make up a deficit he has already paid to avoid, according to Mr. Wallace H. Walker, secretary of the Public Franchise League of Boston.

Federal income taxes are charged by the local utility companies against the ratepayer, but the amount so obtained is collected by holding companies that divert part of it to their own treasuries, he explained.

Illustrative of this practice are the figures cited in a recent investigation before the Federal Trade Commission of one of New England's most important holding companies, the New England Power Association. The report disclosed that the association collected $530,450.37 from its subsidiaries as income tax money, yet paid the Government an income tax of only $225,816.73. Thus $304,633.64, representing the difference, was diverted from the federal Treasury, although the rates of the consumer reflect the full aggregate amount, the figures show.

The holding companies, he said, are collecting from the local companies in Massachusetts hundreds of thousands of dollars earmarked for the Government, but destined to go to the treasuries of the holding companies. The situation becomes rather ironic, he indicated, when Washington, noting its shrunken revenue from the utilities, makes the consumer pay again through the 3 per cent tax.

The holding companies, which, according to Mr. Walker, defy the nicely constructed regulatory practices of Massachusetts, have achieved this deflection of taxes through administratively untouchable financial practices.

"The holding company files a consolidated tax return for all its subsidiary operating companies and pays a lump sum in their behalf," he said. "The consolidated tax is lower than would be the aggregate taxes of the local companies singly taxed. Nevertheless, the members turn over to the parent company the same amount they would have to pay to the Government if they were paying separately."

Northern Brazil Continues Loyal

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 11 (AP)—The general staff of the army and navy took command of operations today against two rebellious army regiments at Sao Paulo, the southern capital.

A government statement said the rebellion, which began Saturday, was not yet quelled, but the northern states were loyal, and in the south the movement was confined to the two regiments.

These units are part of the Fuerza Publica, an extraordinarily powerful state militia which numbers 25,000 men and has 50 or more airplanes, a fleet of tanks and several field artillery units.

RADIO FROM MONT BLANC

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Thousands of radio listeners in France tuned in on June 15 to the first successful radiocast from the summit of Mont Blanc. Two Chamonix guides spoke into a microphone which they had laboriously carried to the top of the snow-clad peak, and their description of the climb was relayed to several radio transmitters via Lyon.

GIRL TO ADJUST CHINESE RIFT WITH TIBETANS

Youthful Commissioner to Cope With Fighting in Boundary Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A young woman traveler, Miss Liu Man-ching, a Tibetan by birth, has been appointed by the National Government at Nanking as a special commissioner to adjust the dispute between China and Tibet which has led to warfare in the new province of Sikong on the Tibetan borders.

Miss Liu, who is only 24 years of age, has traveled for two years in Tibet and the border countries. When she returned recently to Nanking she was able to provide government officials with information they had been able to obtain from no other source. She made important friendships among Tibetans and the border peoples which are expected to facilitate her endeavors for peace.

Nanking Urged to Act

Warfare on a considerable scale has been proceeding between Chinese and Tibetan armies almost unnoticed by the outside world since the beginning of 1932 in Sikong, which was formerly a part of Szechwan Province. The Chinese Special Commissioner sent from Nanking last year to settle the disputes reports that Tibetan armies now hold more than half of the new province, and will be firmly established in the entire province within a year if the National Government does not interfere.

But the Tibetans, under the leadership of the Dalai Lama, seem determined to settle by force the boundary dispute which has been the subject of negotiations among China, Great Britain and Tibet since 1913. The Tibetans claim a boundary supported by ancient records, while the Chinese insist upon retaining territory wrested from Tibet by force during the past 200 years. The population of the territory in dispute is predominantly Tibetan.

Peace in this border country is hardly likely until there has been a settlement of the fundamental question whether Tibet is or is not a part of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese Government claims that it is, while the Dalai Lama, present ruler of Tibet, claims complete independence. The Chinese Government, since 1927, has made several attempts to negotiate peaceably, and its spokesmen have accused the British Government of India of influencing the Dalai Lama to refuse such negotiations. The British Government, on the contrary, contends that the Chinese Government is bound by treaties not to interfere in the internal affairs of Tibet, although China's suzerain rights in Tibet are recognized. The British Government has protested China's attempts to send military expeditions into Tibet, all of which have failed.

Dalai Lama Unyielding

The Nationalist Government has established a Committee of Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs to improve relations between the Chinese Republic and these outlying territories. The Panchen Lama, spiritual leader of Tibet who was exiled by the Dalai Lama, has been received with high honors at Nanking on several occasions, and youthful Tibetans have been brought to China for education.

But present Tibetan rulers repudiate the mandate issued by Yuan Shih-kai in 1912, declaring Tibet to be an integral part of the Chinese Republic, and have refused to admit Chinese diplomatic representatives and their guards. The actual position at present is that Tibet is entirely independent of China, and has no diplomatic relations. The Chinese Government, however, is careful to reiterate at frequent intervals its claims.

HOOVER VETOES RELIEF BILL AS BASICALLY BAD

Asks That Congress Not Adjourn Until Substitute Is Submitted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—President Hoover today returned the $2,122,000,000 relief measure to the House of Representatives with his veto and recommended that Congress should not adjourn until it has passed a substitute.

In his message the President attacked the bill which Congress passed as violating "every sound principle of public finance and of government. Never before has so dangerous a suggestion been seriously made to our country. Never before has so much power for evil been placed at the unlimited discretion of seven individuals," he declared.

The President recommended that the substitute bill should embrace the following. First: Title I of H. R. 12,445—the act now under consideration, covering provisions for loans to states in amount of $300,000,000 for the care of distress in states where needed.

Second: Title II of this act, with the provision made applicable to all parts of the title except for roads and trails that such work shall not be initiated except on certificate of the Secretary of the Treasury that the funds necessary are available and can be obtained without interference with the current financing operations of the Government.

Second: That there should be substituted for Title II the substance of the provisions in the substitute bill introduced by Senator Wagner and passed by the Senate or Senate bill 4822 introduced by Senator Barbour or Section Four of the substitute bill introduced by Representative Hawley. Among them they provide not only loans for construction work of projects of self-liquidating character but also essential aids to agriculture.

Fourth: That the corporation be used to increase its issues of capital by $800,000,000 for these purposes.

Mr. Hoover proposed to omit from the bill the controverted provision over which he and Speaker Garner have been at odds, namely that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

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Federal Control Of Grain Exchange Dealings Is Upheld

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—Dealings in grain futures and other business transactions upon grain exchanges may properly be regulated by the Federal Government, it is asserted in a decision handed down by Judge James H. Wilkerson in the United States District Court. The decision is given in the case of the Bartlett Frazier Company and other members of the Chicago Board of Trade against Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

The trading merchants sought to enjoin the department from requiring them to file certain reports relative to grain futures transactions and to submit to inspection of books and records as authorized by the Grain Futures Act of Sept. 21, 1922 and regulations thereunder. They attacked the constitutionality of the act.

Judge Wilkerson held the regulations to be within the power of the Federal Government under the commerce clause of the Constitution and also held that all challenged portions of the Grain Futures Act were valid and constitutional and do not violate the rights of those complaining.

He also stated in his opinion the department has not adopted any regulations or made any requirements transcending the limits of what is essential to the intelligent performance of the broad duties prescribed by the Grain Futures Act.

Indians, Ranchers and British Peers Join Calgary Carnival Week Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta., July 11—Forward, go! So the Big Parade started today and the spectators on the main street watched a procession five miles long go past interspersed by 20 bands, one the Princess Patricia's Band, famous band of a famous regiment.

Added éclat was given this year's Carnival Week, for Lord Rothermere, Great Britain's newspaper peer, officially opened the exhibition and joined in the Big Parade along with Mr. John Cowley, chairman of the London Daily Mirror, Mr. Ward Price, British journalist and author, and Sir Hildebrande Harmsworth. Entering into the spirit of the festivities, the Englishmen wore the 10-gallon hats and the flowing silk scarfs of the cattle country as they paraded this morning.

Along with these temporary sons of the West came the backbone of the prairie country, the ranchers, stout of heart yet even though they must now revert to old barter days and pay for shoes with wheat. At the exhibition grounds the more than 200,000 spectators will have a chance to see the livestock, the pride of the ranchers.

The chuck wagons in the parade suggested the old frontier days and the Blackfeet, Stonies and Sarcees from the near-by Indian reservation rode in the parade, dressed in colorful deerskin costumes. The gorgeous trappings of the Indians and the cowboy costumes of the ranchers suggested the setting for a circus, but it is far from being that, merely a gesture to show the world the West is still awake.

The children were on hand smiling broadly, miniature cowboys and clever little horsewomen of the prairies. Any child living within 50 miles of Calgary may come to the carnival free of charge and perhaps win a prize, for the four who present the best appearance will receive respectively a Dartmoor pony from the Prince of Wales' ranch, a Shetland pony and two dogs.

After the Big Parade the Indians erected their temporary village of tents on the exhibition grounds and in the afternoon both Indians and cowboys showed their clever horsemanship. Nor were the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police out of place as they gallantly sat on their steeds, for it was one of these who named Calgary. The Canadian West is proud of its peaceful history, disturbed by neither Indians nor lawbreakers.

Women and children went along with the men into the West and home life was at once established. Then the Dominion of Canada sent the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who anticipated lawbreakers and depended on their own fearlessness and justice in handling those who broke the law rather than resorting to force.

INDIVIDUAL DEBTS FORM VITAL PHASE OF TRADE BARRIERS

Agreement at Lausanne Indissolubly Linked to American Debts

WILL UNITED STATES WIPE SLATE CLEAN?

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 11—Reparations are at an end. The nightmare of Europe which produced disastrous political financial and economic results is finished. European debts as between former allies are likewise virtually settled. But what of European debts to the United States?

That is the gigantic enigma which now looms over the Lausanne Treaty. Theoretically this agreement remains in suspense until the intentions of America are known. European debtors and creditors have consented to wipe the slate clean or at least to leave only faint traces. But like most slates this slate is two-sided and it is asked with anxiety whether America is prepared to apply the sponge to its side.

There is a singular feeling of triumph in European countries which had been opposed to each other and whose interests hitherto have seemed antagonistic. Public opinion as reflected in the press of all of the nations concerned rejoices over the abolition of inter-European indebtedness that has been the subject of debate, indeed, of quarrel, for 13 years.

General Satisfaction Expressed

This note is heard loudly above occasional criticisms. France is pleased because although reparations are reduced from 34,000,000,000 marks to only 3,000,000,000 marks, the political conditions which Germany sought to impose have not been admitted.

Germany is pleased because at one stroke it is relieved of the burden of tribute and is merely called upon after a three-year moratorium to emit bonds for 3,000,000,000 marks which may or may not be put upon the market and if not absorbed will be canceled in 15 years.

Italy is pleased because, though it preferred complete obliteration of liabilities, the result of the present accord is practical vindication of its thesis.

England is pleased because after long pleading that financial uncertainty, economic distress and political friction have been caused by the reparations controversy it is owing to the lead and patient arbitration of its Prime Minister at Lausanne that agreement was achieved. Smaller countries which showed some resentment at being kept outside the negotiations have good reason to welcome the new régime of European solidarity.

Heavy Sacrifices Made

Though the solution found is obviously sensible it ran counter to many national prejudices and no praise can be too high for those who overcame political prepossessions that many times threatened to wreck the conference.

France should receive credit for its renunciation of claims which, though more theoretical than real, were veritably embodied in a succession of treaties. Its sacrifice, especially of so-called unconditional payments which constituted clear balance to France, is considerable and should not be forgotten when discussions are taken up at Washington.

Germany, too, has behaved with commendable discretion in not insisting on a formal expunging of the war guilt claus. in the Versailles Treaty and in reserving its demand of military equality for the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

These matters deserve to be dealt with on their merits but it was well to postpone them to a more suitable occasion. The Italian attitude throughout has been admirable and perhaps Italy has shown a keener

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Borah's Plan to Give Dollar Reduced Value Under Discussion

HUGE LOSSES SHOWN IN FALL OF PRICES

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Means of removing the crushing burden of debt upon nations and individuals, as a preliminary to business recovery, are once more the question of the hour.

The allied governments have finally settled German reparations on the basis of one cent on the dollar, scaling down the 1929 Young plan payments of more than $8,000,000,000 to $714,000,000.

The same drastic process of debt reduction is going on in industry. On the American stock market vast sums are being wiped out by depreciation. One instance tells the whole story. Three years ago, at the peak the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation was worth $2,115,000,000. At the new low price made by this stock the other day, it was worth just under $185,000,000. It's the second method of wiping out indebtedness.

Change in Dollar's Value

But while international debts can be slashed by treaty and corporation values reduced by the stock market, the debt burden of the private individual is actually growing heavier and heavier, rather than lighter. This is because the value of the dollar is going up. A man who bought his house with "small" 1920 dollars must now pay for them in "big" 1932 dollars. And the dollar is continuing to stretch. Just so long as commodity prices continue to decline, the individuals' and states' indebtednesses will continue relatively to mount.

It is estimated that public and private indebtedness in the United States at the present time may run to as high as the huge sum of $207,000,000,000. Contrasted with this staggering total, even the amount involved in the Young plan reparations payments seems paltry. It is with the increase in the burden of this debt, which the elastic dollar has made heavier and heavier, that the present business upset in the United States is largely concerned.

This total United States indebtedness is now largely tied up in contracts, in bonds, in mortgages, and the like; it is a fixed sum weighing down upon millions of individuals. Instead of growing smaller, the weight of this debt has been enormously enhanced by every penny by which the dollar has "stretched" in the past few years.

Restoration of Prices

The foregoing is the real essence of a situation which has brought from Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho the slogan of an "honest dollar"; the indorsement by both political parties at the Cnicago convention of stable currency and the announcement that Representative Lee Somers (D.), chairman of the House Coinage Committee, will attend the British Empire Conference at Ottawa this month, in connection with a possible world parley on monetary matters. Both Republicans and Democrats indorsed immediate calling of such a conference.

There is a general feeling that world business recovery must wait on restoration of commodity prices, and that governmental action to that act, through central banks, requires international rather than national initiative.

The subject is bound up with the question of gold and prices—mysterious to a layman—but resulting in the United States in an amazingly stretched dollar. Substantially the same thing has beeen true in other countries.

Relief Through Inflation

Under these conditions many observers declare the quickest way out of the world business slump is by cutting individuals and nations loose from their present staggering load of debt; and the convenient shears proposed by Mr. Borah and others is by current inflation—or "reflation" as it is called.

Mr. Borah wants to boost prices by reducing the value of the dollar. It will give cheap dollars with which to pay off debts. He proposes to do this by federal manipulation of finances. He would send down the value of the dollar only to what it was a few years ago, when a great majority of present debts were contracted.

There is little controversy between Mr. Borah and conservatives over the effect of boosting prices again; they both think it would set the country back on the high road of prosperity.

The issue, however, is drawn over the possibility of doing it safely, and of keeping the movement under control. Mr. Borah and a good many progressive economists think it can be done; the Hoover Administration and probably the major body of conservative financial thought think it cannot. It cannot be done at any rate, they declare, without radical changes in world financial arrangements and, above all, not without international coöperation.

It is just such international coöperation, however, that both party platforms indorse through the medium of a world monetary conference. The problem of prices and "dishonest money" will probably be discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference which is to assemble at Ottawa July 21.

HOOVER TURNS DOWN REQUEST OF ROOSEVELT

President Will Not Discuss Waterway Issue Until Treaty Is Ratified

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Hoover does not intend to discuss the St. Lawrence waterway with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt until the United States and Canada have agreed upon and ratified a treaty for the vast project.

In answer to a suggestion from the Democratic Presidential nominee that they talk over the problem, the President telegraphed yesterday:

I am in receipt of your telegram of July 9. I am glad to assure you that the negotiations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in respect to the Great Lakes waterway are making progress and that it will not be necessary to interrupt your cruise by a visit to Washington.

These negotiations, as you know, involving a score of intricate problems, have been under way for nearly three years and have now reached a hopeful aspect. While under our Constitution international treaties fall within the sole jurisdiction of the Federal Government, nevertheless the representatives appointed by you and leaders in other states primarily concerned have been consulted during the course of the negotiations. I am in hopes an agreement can be reached between the two governments, but it has not yet been concluded, and I shall be glad to have you advised when this occurs.

The question of the disposal of the by-product of power which will result from the works which border the State of New York, like all domestic questions of this character affecting the two countries, is reserved by the proposed treaty for purely domestic action by each country. This disposal is not the subject of international agreement. If a treaty is concluded and is ratified by the Senate, then the domestic questions which may arise must be settled through the action of both the Senate and House of Representatives in accordance with federal and state law and in accord with the interest of all the states of the Union.

You will realize that neither you nor I have authority to enter upon agreements in respect to these domestic questions, but if the treaty is consummated and ratified I shall be glad to consult with you and other governors. I have no doubt that we can make such recommendations to the Congress as will be helpful to them in solving the particular domestic problems relating to each state.

Having ardently advocated for more than ten years the great work of completing this shipway from Duluth and Chicago to the sea, I am glad to know that it will meet with your support.

Roosevelt Proposal Urges Need of Speedy Settlement of Issue

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—Here is the text of the telegram Governor Roosevelt Saturday sent to President Hoover, suggesting a personal conference looking toward adjustment of difficulties over the St. Lawrence power and navigation project:

The power authority of the State of New York has officially reported to me the status of its negotiations with the state department in the matter of effecting an agreement between the Federal Administration and the State of New York in connection with the development of the St. Lawrence River for navigation and power.

According to this report after many protracted conferences between the state department and the New York State power authority over a period of many months the Secretary of State has referred the issues to you for final determination. The question, failure to agree upon which has prevented complete accord, is the proportion of the cost to be borne by the State of New York. I am sure that you agree with me that prompt and speedy settlement of this only question remaining unsettled is a matter of vital necessity. It is a vital necessity for the simple fact that this great project involves two objectives of equal importance and cannot in public justice accomplish one without the other. I am deeply interested in the immediate construction of the deep waterway as well as in the development of abundant and cheap power. The State of New York not only owns this potential power but seeks through a state agency to make it available to millions of people at reasonable cost.

That is why the determination of the share of the total cost of construction to be paid for by this State is a present factor which should not be relegated to later negotiations between us.

Four sovereignties are involved: The Dominion of Canada and the Province of Ontario, the United States and the State of New York. In Canada the Premier of Canada and the Premier of Ontario have directly conducted negotiations on this very subject. In international matters affecting the joint rights and interests of the United States Government and one or more of its sovereign states, an understanding should be reached between the federal and state governments as a condition precedent to the conclusion of negotiations with a foreign nation. In view of this, therefore, it is my belief that through a personal conference between us this could be promptly solved.

With such an agreement between the Federal Administration and the State of New York it would be my hope that it would be possible to submit a treaty to the Senate for immediate and, I hope, favorable action as soon as signed. May I respectfully point out that such action would hasten greatly the initiation of this vast project—one which means cheap transportation by deep waterway for the agricultural and other products of the West; cheaper electricity from the State-owned and controlled resource to be developed for the primary interest of homes, farms and industries; and, of immediate importance, employment for thousands of workers. If by thus cutting red tape and eliminating formalities we could work together to secure early and final action on this great public work, it would be greatly to the public interest. It has already been too long delayed.

I hold myself subject to your call and am ready to go to Washington on 48 hours' notice at your convenience. I shall be on a cruise between New York and Cape Cod this week, but will be in port each night. Word to Albany will be forwarded promptly.

Unemployment Reserves Project Urged by Compton

Establishment of unemployment reserves is one of the constructive policies for economic rehabilitation, in line with the "plan or perish" ultimatum now clearly presented to society, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a member of the Special Commission for the Stabilization of Employment in Massachusetts.

In a statement issued today through the commission, he declared recovery depended on many constructive steps rather than on the single flourish of a magic wand. Unemployment reserves represent one practical measure aimed at partial alleviation of suffering among the unemployed, he continued. Passage of a law setting up these reserves is essential both as a chart for the course and a guarantee that irresponsible employers shall bear their burden of caring for the worker.

Rejecting contentions that the present acuteness of unemployment may induce action to be regretted during normal times, he declared acute situations awaken people to the need of safeguards and precaution.

A diminishing scale of reserve costs to employers maintaining a good employment record is, he said, one of the best recommendations for a reserve plan. Such an incentive to stable employment in the State, he concluded, could be provided if there were a provision whereby employers pay 2 per cent of their pay roll up to $75 per employee for unemployment reserves.

MILLS AND FULLER TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Faneuil Hall, scene of many a pledge to party colors, is the spot marked for the launching of the Hoover-Curtis national campaign. Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor, will tonight "fire the shot" to be heard round the Republican world and set in motion the party's political machinery.

Madame Rose Zulalian, who confesses to being a "lifelong Republican," will sing. She has offered her service gratis, indicating to Republicans that, even though she sang by engagement at the Democratic convention in Chicago, she is still a Republican at heart.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Republican rally, Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, chief speakers; singing by Mme. Rose Zulalian, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Lied Ist Aus," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Shoe and Leather Exposition: Luncheon and exhibition, Hotel Statler.

Columbia Pictures Corporation: Luncheon meeting, talking pictures, Hotel Statler, noon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Harvesters of the Deep," 2 and 3, and museum games and activities all day. Open daily from 9 to 5, Sundays from 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Landscape paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Opening of rose garden, "Forty Steps," estate of Mr. Charles Hammond Gibson, to north and south shore garden clubs, 4 to 9 p. m., through Saturday.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock.

Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art—Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney; eight modern paintings by Robert Treat Paine II; modern American prints; modern French prints; prints by Goya; engravings by Stefano della Bella; British etchings, 1650-1850; designs in color by Anne Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, Corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Through the summer. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstein.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washington. To be continued indefinitely. An exhibition of wood block prints in color by courtesy of Holman's Print Shop. Through July 31.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through July and August.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Summer exhibition of prints and lithographs.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Summer exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Summer exhibitions.

Scherver Studio, 605 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Summer exhibitions.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Paintings and pastels by Robert Brackman. Through July 31.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

The Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H.—Exhibitions: Gravure prints of George Washington. Through July 25. Exposition of Indian Tribal Arts. Through Aug. 1.

Nashua (N. H.) Public Library—Oil paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker. Through July 31.

Provincetown (Mass.) Art Association—Exhibition of modern art. Through July 31.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Center—Tenth annual exhibition of paintings and etchings. Through Sept. 14.

Gloucester Society's Eastern Point Road Gallery—Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. Through July 19.

Ogunquit (Maine) Art Association's Gallery, Ogunquit Beach—Annual summer exhibition. Through August.

North Shore Art Association, East Gloucester (Mass.)—Annual summer exhibition. Through Sept. 10.

On the Esplanade

8:30 p. m.

Military March.....Schubert
Third Movement, Allegretto Grazioso, Symphony No. 2.....Brahms
"Spring," for Strings.....Grieg
"Dance of the Hours" from "La Gioconda".....Ponchielli

INTERVAL.

Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
(Solo Cello: Hippolyte Droeghmans)
"Liebesfreud".....Kreisler
"Perpetual Motion" (A Musical Joke)
J. Strauss
Waltzes, "Estudiantina"....Waldteufel

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

All New England States: Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, shifting to northwest, and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and again Thursday, probably continuing into Friday in North Atlantic States; cooler Tuesday, warmer by Thursday, and cooler at end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	78	86	Montreal	64	82
Bismarck	68	76	Nantucket	80	92
Boston	78	90	New Orleans	80	92
Buffalo	64	78	New York	76	88
Calgary	46	72	Norfolk, Va.	76	90
Charleston	80	88	North Platte	70	82
Chicago	68	86	Philadelphia	80	90
Cincinnati	74	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	106
Denver	74	88	Pittsburgh	70	84
Eastport, Me.	60	78	Portland, Me.	72	90
Hatteras	82	88	Raleigh	78	92
Honolulu, T.H.	80	86	St. Louis	72	96
7p.m. July10	78		St. Paul	60	80
Helena, Mont.	60	90	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	66	82	San Francisco	54	68
Jacksonville	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	84
Kansas City	70	90	Seattle	54	58
Key West	84	90	Tampa	80	96
Los Angeles	62	76	Washington	82	92
Memphis	78	80	Wichita, Kan.	76	94
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	62	76

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, July 11.
B—Maximum July 10.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 6:03 p. m. Tuesday, 6:31 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.8 feet, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:51 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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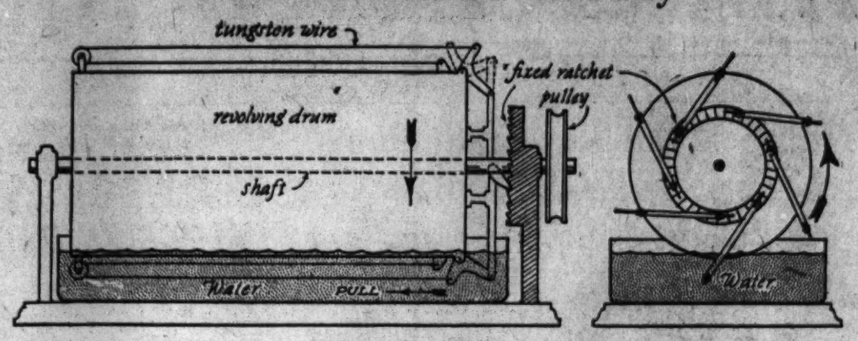
Old Sol Harnessed in New Way



WARNER SUN MACHINE — The Christian Science Monitor

Sun Expands Tungsten Wires, Cooling Makes Drum Revolve

Contraction of Wires Pulls Crank Against Ratchet and Produces Rotary Motion in Machine Invented by Californian

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A new way to put the sun to work has been discovered by Mr. J. J. Warner, San Francisco inventor.

Using tungsten wires, which like other metals, expand when heated and contract when cooled, he has constructed a solar machine which uses this energy to bring about a rotary motion. The power is developed when the wires contract.

These wires are fixed lengthwise on a revolving drum. By use of bright tin parabolic reflectors the sun's rays are focused on them, causing them to expand. As the drum rotates the wires pass out of the focal range of the rays into a trough of water at the bottom. This causes them to cool suddenly and contract, pulling a bell crank which engages a fixed ratchet. As the ratchet cannot move, the drum is forced to rotate on its shaft, at the end of which is a power pulley.

Mr. Warner has been working on his sun machine for the last 15 years. Recently he completed a model with a drum six feet long, using six wires. When a reflector 10 feet square was focused on the wires, it caused the drum to rotate at 30 revolutions a minute, according to the inventor and others who saw it operate. No effort was made to ascertain the power developed but he is now preparing to build a larger machine, 20 feet in length, to use 200 square yards of sunlight, a test of which will be made for efficiency and horsepower.

However, a theoretical estimate has been made by engineers at the University of California, who have been assisting the inventor. Some of the facts presented are as follows:

A tungsten wire has a peculiar property in that it readily absorbs radiation such as light rays and converts them into heat which it does not readily reradiate. A tungsten wire will heat up by the action of concentrated light rays to a temperature of 900 degrees, centigrade, before it begins to reradiate the energy it has received. On the other hand, it can be cooled quickly, as on the lower cycle of the sun machine, to a temperature of 50 degrees. In addition tungsten has a strength of 590,000 pounds per square inch, as compared to 80,000 for ordinary steel.

Using the formula for obtaining thermodynamic efficiency, the engineers made an estimate of 27.46 per cent. As the mechanical losses are few, Mr. Warner believes that the practical efficiency of his sun machine will prove to be about 50 per cent. Steam has a thermodynamic efficiency of 52.35, but, because of the large mechanical losses, the practical efficiency is about 5 per cent.

As to the amount of heat available, experiments at the California Institute of Technology have resulted in an estimate that it is possible to obtain temperatures of 4500 degrees, centigrade, from the sun's rays. Solar radiation is equal to 7000 horsepower per acre, or about 1½ horsepower per square yard.

Mr. Warner believes that the "plant" will probably see its first practical application in pumping water in desert lands. In other places the energy developed can be used to generate electricity.

There are other fields, too, for a wire expansion heat engine, besides utilizing the sunlight. It can be installed as an engine to utilize the waste heat given off in steam plants and in chimneys, Mr. Warner declared.

Boston Extending Girls' Recreation

An outdoor recreational program for older girls of Boston will be introduced for the first time on the municipal playgrounds this summer, according to a communication today from the Community service of Boston, Inc., which is planning this project. It is planned to extend the program to every section of the city, calling into use about 75 public playgrounds.

Although programs have been provided for adults and boys, no public department has yet assumed any responsibility for the outdoor recreation for thousands of girls whose ages range up from 14 years, according to the statement. The projected program is an expansion of one started last year by the Community Service at Mission Hill, Roxbury.

The initiating of the plan has enlisted the coöperation of the Boston Park Commission and other social agencies. The first activity will be playground baseball. Leagues of from six to eight teams of girls will be formed to play through a league schedule.

President Vetoes Garner Relief Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

should be instructed to lend money to individuals. The major part of his message was consumed with pointing out the lack of wisdom of the disputed provision. The President said:

"So far as those portions of the proposed extension of authority to the corporation provide authorization temporarily to finance self-liquidating works up to the sum of $1,500,000,000, it is in accord with my recommendations.

"The section dealing with agricultural relief does not provide for loans to sound institutions upon the security of agricultural products in order to assist in production and finance of normal holdings and stocks of these commodities and thus aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural products so sorely needed at the present time. Such action would contribute to improve price levels of farm products."

There will be no delay in passing a substitute measure, it was indicated by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, who also conferred with President Hoover today. Senator Reed predicted that Congress could put through a relief bill and adjourn by Saturday.

HARTFORD BEGINS FREE CIVIC STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11—A free summer school of civil education opened today under the auspices of the Friends of Hartford, a group which has sponsored many projects for the good of the community during the last few years.

In announcing arrangements for the school, which will consist of 15 daily sessions, the Friends of Hartford stated that one of the chief obstacles to good, efficient and economical government is the lack of interest on the part of the voting citizen in civic questions which vitally concern his welfare; they feel that much of this apathy arises from ignorance of municipal problems.

The school sessions will include forums for discussions, addresses by distinguished guest speakers, films, visits to various municipal and state departments, lectures and regular textbook study.

CUSTOMS SERVICE TO RETAIN WORKERS

Improvements in the United States customs service, involving a wider field of opportunity for its personnel, temporarily abandoned because of the Government's economy program, will be resumed as soon as conditions warrant, Mr. F. X. A. Eble, United States Commissioner of Customs, informed Mr. W. W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs in Boston, today. Mr. Eble called attention to the fact that the customs service has functioned for 143 years through war, trade repression and peace time, and in each case has risen to greater heights, which he says will be done again.

Employees who expected to be dismissed to the extent of 213 to meet a 10 per cent reduction in the appropriations, are to be retained because of the fact that the resolution providing for that action was not adopted by Congress. Mr. Eble said that the customs service throughout the nation had been reduced by 600 employees during the fiscal year ending June 30 by abolishing vacancies when they occurred.

Boston Declared Facing $40 Rate

An imminent financial crisis for Boston, in which a $40 tax rate based on "true value will be an outstanding irritant," was forecast by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a statement issued last night. The present policies of the city government "as far as they are known to the public" were declared to be precipitating such a crisis.

Declaring that the municipal requirements for 1932 will considerably exceed those for 1931, the bureau said the tax rate will be at least $34, which is $2.50 more than the 1931 rate and the highest in the history. This does not, according to the statement, tell the whole story, for owing to the depreciation in the real estate values, with a very small decrease in assessed values, the tax rate based on true values will approximate $40.

The retrenchment plans of the city administration have, according to the bureau, fallen short of effectiveness. It asserts: Proposed salary reductions have been less than 5 per cent in the face of 20 per cent decrease in the cost of living since 1929; proposed elimination of unnecessary positions and non-filling of vacancies have resulted in no publicly known action in this direction, while 100 new positions were provided for in the budget; promised improvements in purchasing methods have been "lamentably slow"; proposed elimination of unnecessary activities and consolidation of departments have resulted in but minor steps if any in this direction; projected reductions of $1,000,000 in the school budget has resulted in but a cut of $655,000.

ESPLANADE CONCERT HAS LARGEST CROWD

The largest crowd of the season sat on the cool banks of the Charles River last night and listened intently to the third Esplanade concert of the season, which included the third movement Allegretto Grazioso, Symphony No. 2 by Brahms. Mr. Arthur Fiedler's program was the most serious one yet provided. Four encores were granted in addition to the eight regular numbers.

Contributions received in the steel boxes which are to be placed at the concerts each night totaled $158 for Friday night. The total on hand reported Saturday was $3272.43. In order to provide the 24 concerts planned by Mr. Fiedler, $8727 more will be needed.

WADSWORTH RETIRES, CURTIS SEEKS PLACE

Simultaneously with the announcement that Representative Eliot Wadsworth from Back Bay would not be a candidate for reëlection, Mr. Laurence Curtis, Boston City Council member from Ward 5, declared his candidacy for the post of representative. At the same time, announcement was made of the candidacy of Mr. Frederick S. Deitrick, Cambridge, for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the new Ninth District. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for State Representative from the 15th (Essex) District.

Mr. Deitrick, a former congressman, declared his approval of the Democratic national platform. Mr. Curtis, in announcing his candidacy, stated that he had the indorsement of Mr. Wadsworth, one of the oldest members of the State Legislature in point of service.

Shoe Fair Opens With Forecasts Of Busy Season

The lowly shoe reigned in Boston today with the opening of the 13th annual Boston Shoe Fair at the Hotel Statler. More than 200 prospective buyers and dealers from all parts of the world are attending the sessions, which will continue through Wednesday. The show is being sponsored by the New England Shoe and Leather Association with the active coöperation of the Boston Travelers' Association.

Preliminary conferences held between manufacturers and dealers resulted in a forecast that the 1932 fair will mark a turning point in the New England shoe industry. Already an air of optimism prevails at headquarters and it is expected that buying will be more spirited this year than ever before.

One of the features of the show is an exhibit of shoes from almost every country in the world through the courtesy of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. The shoes were taken from the corporation's shoe museum in their new building at High and Federal Streets and during the days of the show the museum will be open to the public.

Tomorrow, an informal luncheon-conference will be held with Mr. William J. Fallon president of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, presiding. Mr. A. H. Geuting, president of the National Shoe Retailers' Association of Philadelphia, will be the chief speaker.

Besides the regular displays of shoe manufacturers and dealers in the mezzanine, the fair management has installed an educational exhibit loaned by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation. This exhibit is said to be the most complete industrial educational exhibit ever assembled.

Hoover Makes It Hard To Get Gun in Capital

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Hoover has always wanted the national capital to be a model city. He had this in view when he signed an act to regulate traffic in firearms in the District of Columbia.

It provides penalties up to 30 years in prison for crimes of violence in which guns are used. The new law also makes it more difficult to buy a pistol.

GOVERNMENT GETS $22,000,000 DUTIES

The United States collected more than $22,000,000 at the Massachusetts Customs District in duties assessed under the Tariff Act, on merchandise imported from foreign countries, during the fiscal year ending June 30, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

Duties collected amounted to $22,143,658 compared with $23,941,929 the previous fiscal year. The decrease of only $1,798,270 is considered to be an unusually good showing in view of business conditions in general. The collections month by month were ahead of a year ago until May and June, and shipping men say that they have held up well despite the economic situation.

Finance Corporation Lends $805,150,006 in Five Months

Went to a Variety of Interests—$875,000,000 Additional Authorized—Of Amount Lent, $76,488,199 Reported Repaid

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—A total of $805,150,000 of widely distributed loans is reported by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for five months, beginning Feb. 2, 1932, to and including June 30. Of this amount $76,488,199 is said to have been repaid.

It is further reported by the corporation that there has been authorized a total of $1,054,814,486, including the $805,150,000 to be paid over to banks, credit unions, building and loan associations, insurance companies, mortgage loan companies, joint stock land banks, livestock credit corporations, agricultural credit corporations and railroads, including receivers. This means that the remaining $875,000,000 will be lent upon the performance of specified conditions.

A brief table of the aggregate loans to each class of borrower is as follows:

	Advanced	Outstanding
Bks & tr cos..	$97,387,936.65	$429,013,993.20
Credit unions.	367,727.00	384,334.00
Bldg & loan as	42,117,079.36	41,264,088.63
Insurance cos..	46,010,636.83	45,487,402.38
Mg & loan cos	66,568,867.25	66,164,020.24
Jt stk ind bnks	864,216.58	840,196.02
Livestk cr crps	5,893,635.01	5,755,801.41
Agri cred crps.	286,365.87	285,110.97
RRs (incl rec)	145,853,540.50	139,486,860.76
Totals.....	$805,150,006.95	$728,681,807.61

In the distribution of funds the corporation reports that the 5084 loans were divided: $642,789,313.07 to 3600 banks and trust companies, including $27,398,350, to aid in the reorganization or liquidation of 316 closed banks; $52,484,923.40 to 418 building and loan associations; $63,465,500 to 63 insurance companies; $322,440.12 to eight agriculture credit corporations; $1,270,000 to five joint stock land banks; $6,594,586 to 10 livestock credit corporations; $73,600,000 to 51 mortgage loan companies; $405,000 to three credit unions, and $213,882,724 to 38 railroads, including $10,359,796 to five railroad receivers.

Additional tables on distribution show that of the 3600 banks and trust companies to which loans were authorized, 70.3 per cent were located in towns of less than 5000 population, 78.3 per cent in those of less than 10,000, 86.4 per cent in those of less than 25,000, 90.1 per cent in those of less than 50,000, 93.2 per cent in those of less than 100,000 and 95.6 per cent in those of less than 200,000 population.

Of all institutions to which loans were authorized numbering 4159 (excluding railroads) 62.7 per cent were located in towns of less than 5000 population; 70.04 per cent in those of less than 10,000, 79.5 per cent in those of less than 25,000; 84.5 per cent in those of less than 50,000; 89.1 per cent in those of less than 100,000, and 92.0 per cent in those of less than 200,000 population.

Registrar Warns Mid-Road Driver

If you must pass the car ahead, do so, and having done so, push over to the right and give the other fellow a chance.

If you see children ahead, don't depend on your horn; slow down and help Massachusetts improve its safety record.

These warnings seemed particularly pertinent to Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Hehicles, as the result of 17 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, 10 of them pedestrians and nine children. The center road driver is one of the greatest menaces on the highways, Mr. Ryan said, as he constitutes a hazard to the driver approaching and the driver behind him.

Last week's record was the same as in the previous seven-day period and seven more than in the corresponding period of last year. Unless motorists shoulder their responsibilities to drive safely, the fine records of the early months of this year will be offset and the hopeful prospects of reducing fatalities this year will be defeated, the Registrar cautioned.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS

YOUNGSTOWN, July 11—Steel mill operations in this district this week will be at 17 per cent of capacity, an increase of 4 per cent over last week.

S·L DRY CLEANING AND DYEING SERVICE
2 Thurloe Place, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1915)
139 Gloucester Road, S. W. 7 (Kensington 1973)
28 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1 (Regent 2743)
62 Lower Sloane Street, S. W. 1 (Sloane 6833)
121 Church Rd., Barnes (River. 2817)
Clapham South Tube Station, S. W. 12 (Battersea 3260)
234 Norwood Rd., S. E. 27 (Streatham 7465)
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: 4 Old Town, Clapham, London (Macaulay 3333)
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UNITY OF ACTION FOUND VITAL TO PRESENT CRISIS

Recognition of Internationality of Problem Called Good Sign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 11—Growing recognition of the need for international action in the present world upheaval is one of the significant signs of the times, and may lead to a solution of economic difficulties, it was declared yesterday by Mr. Eric H. Louw, Minister of the Union of South Africa, speaking at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

He pointed to the British Government's project for an international economic conference and the recent League of Nations' report on the gold standard as steps in the right direction.

Mr. Louw referred to the coming Ottawa conference on inter-Commonwealth trade problems as promising much good for the world at large if the discussions and decisions are governed purely by economic considerations. He predicted that the South African delegation will oppose any suggestion to make a close economic preserve of the British Commonwealth which would limit the expansion of South African foreign trade or restrict its political freedom, and that it will agree to tariff concessions only on a strictly reciprocal basis.

The Baldwin slogan of "Economic Unity of the Empire" will not be accepted by British dominions if it entails sacrifice of their own industries to enlarge the British market, Mr. Louw asserted.

Thinks Lausanne Too Late

Speaking at the same session, Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist nominee for President, asserted that the final settlement of reparations at Lausanne was largely due to pressure by the French Socialist Party for readjustment of the world's outstanding financial problem. He believed, however, that the agreement is a "solution which has possibly come too late to have the effect it might have had."

Turning to the situation in the United States, Mr. Thomas contended that the capitalist system of production for profit, and not the Government which is the agent of that system, is to blame for the widespread economic recession and for the paradox of want in a land of plenty.

The conclusion of the week's debate on the antitrust laws was summed by Mr. Gilbert H. Montague of New York, round table leader, as an indication "that the antitrust laws cannot and will not be changed until there is positive assurance that the public interest as it has been emphasized by economists is fully safeguarded."

Mr. Abram F. Myers, former member of the Federal Trade Commission, declared that if the commission had played the rôle it was originally intended to play in shedding "the light of pitiless publicity" on the operations of industrial units, during the boom era, the following business recession might not have been so severe.

Sees Gold Standard Shaky

The ability of the United States to continue on the gold standard depends on developments in its own domestic affairs and not on international finance, it was declared by Dr. Ralph Young of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Maintenance of the gold standard is not at the root of our difficulties, and its abandonment or alteration would not deliver us from them," he said. "The real problem is that of adapting and improving the country's financial machinery, which admittedly is in a deplorable state, so that our money and credit structure may expand collaterally with the movement of trade and not in advance and in excess of this movement."

Mr. Leo Pasvolsky of the Brookings Institution agreed that the gold standard should be maintained, but said that it should be "a managed gold standard."

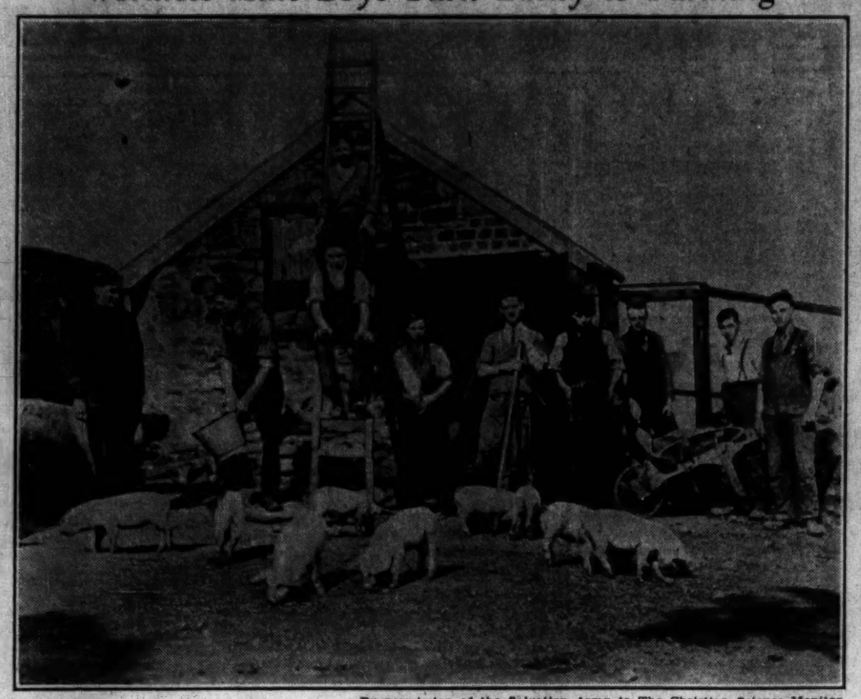
Dr. Marcus Nadler, director of the Institute of International Finance, said that the present gold exchange standard, "which will work only under ideal conditions" is doomed.

A growing rapprochement between the Latin-American nations and Europe is replacing the weakening movement toward pan-Americanism, it was declared by Dr. J. F. Normano, associate director of the Harvard bureau for economic research in Latin America.

"The countries of both continents," he said, "are presenting a united front against inroads by the North American aggressor."

The opposing view that such permanent bases of coöperative action as common trade interests, cultural relations are strengthening pan-Americanism was expressed by Mr. Wallace Thompson, editor of Ingenieria Internacional.

Workless Mine Boys Turn Easily to Farming



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PIGGERY BUILT AT HOUSE OF THE TREES IN SOUTH WALES

BRONZE TABLET HONORS FRENCH AT TICONDEROGA

(Continued from Page 1)

ing revelation to find that instead of partly dismantled walls in the midst of solemn solitude, there was a full-fledged fortress, with its towering bastions, still guarded by hundreds of guns."

Mr. Pell, in introducing the speakers, referred to the distinguished families of the one-time New France present at Ticonderoga and remarked humorously:

"This is a day for families, so I shall introduce the head of mine."

Mrs. Pell laughed and stepped to the platform overlooking the garrison grounds.

"For many years," Mrs. Pell said, "my husband and I have felt that the extraordinary achievement of that great engineer, the Marquis de Lotbiniere, born in Canada and receiving his military training in the best schools of Old France, should have some recognition on the walls of this fortress which his genius and almost super-human energy and ability created out of the wilderness in three years, and now our dream has come true. Through the munificence of the Quebec Government this beautiful tablet which you will soon see unveiled stands as an everlasting memorial to a great man and to the great events which occurred here.

Furthest Outpost

"You of French descent must never forget that this was the furthest outpost of New France and that here French arms achieved one of their greatest victories. It was here in 1609 that Champlain had an encounter with the Iroquois Indians; that same year Hendrik Hudson discovered and named the Hudson River. The names Champlain, Montcalm, De Lotbiniere, Bougainvielle, De Levis and De Dieskau, all glorious in the annals of France, will ever be associated with the history of Carillon.

"On behalf of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum, it is my pleasure to accept this beautiful monument, and I know that French Canadians will ever remember the glories that were won here by their ancestors."

Mrs. Pell first read her speech in French for the benefit of the French-speaking members of her audience. Her opening words in the language warm to their hearts, won the applause of the Canadian listeners.

General Bullard had the military man's praise for the "strategy of planning" and the "skill of construction" of the fort in the wilderness on the shore of Lake Champlain. The tall, erect, gray-haired general, under whom Mr. Pell once served, toured the fortifications and surrounding battlegrounds to cast an expert eye over military schemes of other years.

Governor Roosevelt, General Bullard said, delegated him to represent the executive at the ceremony because "a long standing engagement of the Governor kept him from attending."

General Bullard, without mentioning the campaign or Governor Roosevelt's Democratic presidential candidacy, said the Governor was "very busy right now."

Black Watch Present

Accompanying the Canadian delegation were officers of the famous Black Watch Regiment, the Sixty-fifth Carbineers of Mount Royal. A military band of the 106th Ambulance Company of Ticonderoga and the local post of the American Legion, paraded in the court with the Canadian groups.

Carillon, held by the French as control point for the southernmost boundary of New France, ultimately came into the hands of the English during the Seven Years War. The English, in turn, called it Ticonderoga and garrisoned it until Ethan Allen and the American Revolution took it for the young United States.

Among the group of more than 300 visiting Canadians were M. Victore Morin, president of the Société de Numismatique et Archéologie of Montreal; M. Abbe Olivier Maurault of the University of Montreal; Dr. W. D. Lighthall, Montreal; Lieut.-Col. François le Moine de Martigny, president of the Association of Veterans, and M. A. De Lery Macdonald, honorary secretary of the committee giving the tablet.

M. C. A. Harwood de Lotbiniere, present head of the house of that name, and Madame Armand Perepart, descendant of Catall Pierre Louis de Roche de St. Ours, upon whom was bestowed the Cross of St. Louis for his part in the battle of Carillon, spoke during the dedication ceremonies, Madame de Lotbiniere carrying out the actual unveiling of the tablet.

Park Plan Helps New Jersey Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNDHURST, N. J., July 11—Employment has been given 400 idle men over a period of eight months in the conversion of a barren strip of land into a three-acre park here, which has been termed by county and state relief directors as one of the most constructive jobs done by the unemployed.

Since state relief funds were used to pay much of the expense, the cost to the township is approximately $6000. Materials were obtained without cost, owners of elms, birches, oaks, maple, ash and hickory donated trees for planting in the park, a former employee of the Essex County Park Commission supervised the planting, stones for the walls were contributed, and Boy and Girl Scouts sought donations of shrubbery, an East Rutherford florist giving enough to complete the work.

More than 100 trees have been planted within the park. There are 2000 feet of concrete walk, a ton of grass seed, a wall of shrubbery around the park, and at the corners and entrances stone walls have been erected. A bandstand has been erected and concerts have already been given there by the municipal band. A tablet will be placed on one of the walls commemorating the work done by the unemployed.

HOUSE OF TREES SHELTERS WELSH IDLE MINE BOYS

(Continued from Page 1)

greengrocer near Brighton (200 miles away). I have sent in three names and the applicant has promised to take one of the three—and to give the boy an interest in the business if he makes good."

Before he leaves, the young greengrocer-to-be will plant the first of what is ultimately to be an avenue of trees leading up to the house from the roadway. The rest of the avenue will follow as successive vacancies are filled. Hence the name—House of the Trees.

The House of the Trees is—or was—a derelict farm. The former occupant had been unable to cope with the march of the times. The outbuildings were falling to pieces; the garden had gone to seed; several of the fields, for lack of proper drainage, had become marshland; on others, the sole crop was great slabs of stone. Only the house itself was in comparatively good repair.

In the past three months, the boys have gathered out the stones and planted potatoes in their stead, tidied up and replenished the garden, installed three sows with two litters, each of 10 piglets, acquired some 40 hens and double the number of chickens, not to mention a brood of ducklings, and a horse and cart—mostly, but by no means entirely, gifts from sympathetic friends. The outbuildings, too, are being repaire^—and by the simple process of using the material already on the premises in the shape of a cottage too tumble-down to be worth mending.

At the House of the Trees they pay no wages. The lads have plenty of good food and some of them live on the premises. They will ultimately share in what the community produces. In addition, they may buy a pig, or a few hens at cost, and start in as small holders on their own on the community's land. Very few, however, have done so yet.

Opportunity for Work

Why do the lads come when the prospects are thus all in the air and the future? Because they love to work and have never had an opportunity to do so. Most of them are from 16 to 24. For years they have gone regularly to the employment exchanges and have been turned away as regularly without a job. They still go regularly—but with how different an outlook!

One of these voluntary workers at the House of the Trees is a man of 34. I asked Lieutenant Markham why he had been allowed to join when he was so much older than the rest.

"How could we refuse him?" was the reply. "He lives five miles from here. As soon as he heard of us, he walked over. Said he would gladly walk the 10 miles each day so long as there was something for him to do at the end of it. It wasn't the money he wanted—he could exist on the dole—it was work."

Could anyone have refused him?

Variety of Occupations

Among the younger lads at the House of the Trees is one who is employed for half the day at the local butcher's.

"Please may I come up when my round is over?" he pleaded.

When he was told, yes, he went on: "I don't go to the butcher on Mondays. May I come the whole day?"

So there he is with the rest of them, chipping mortar off old bricks to make them serve another turn, helping to carry great stones and tumble them into a disused quarry, trenching grassland to a depth of a couple of feet, making garden seats for sale, mending old chairs for use, doing 101 other odd jobs and feeling really happy for the first time in years.

There are not far short of 100,000 miners and others in South Wales who would welcome an opportunity like that which Hugh Redwood has given the happy band of 40 who live under the motto Ewyllys da at the House of the Trees.

Youth Told Home is Best Place When Jobs in Cities are Scarce

New York Settlement Head Tells Girls Particularly That Thousands Are Stranded Today in New York, Without Work, Without Funds

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Youth and beckoning horizons go together, hard times having made no change in this, but it is the counsel of Miss Lillian D. Wald, founder of the Henry Street Settlement, to young women without funds, but sure that fame awaits them in the big city, to stay home this year.

New York does provide many desirable opportunities for the newcomer which smaller communities do not, "but not now," she said, speaking in behalf of the room registries committee of the Welfare Council. This committee is made up of six nonprofit - making organizations which find rooms and lodgings for girls coming to New York, strangers and with scant funds.

Miss Wald stressed that she could not make too strong her plea to young people to resist at this time the urge to move elsewhere, because she had been advised by the council that "more and more girls were being stranded here without funds even to purchase a ticket home."

"Young women throughout America and in many European countries are apparently still of the opinion that it is possible for them to live as cheaply here as it is at home," she continued. "That is not so. The cost of living has gone down in New York, but so have wages for girls. At the present time, conservative estimates place the number of unemployed in this city at 800,000 to 1,000,000. No one knows how many of these are girls and unmarried women, but the experience of room registries and other welfare societies indicates tens or scores of thousands."

Miss Wald said it was no longer possible for the unskilled worker to pick up even odd jobs to earn money for food and a room, and it was increasingly hard to find what the room registries term an "opportunity home," where a room and meals are to be had in return for services, in the face of the long list of applicants for such shelter. Moreover, she added, the modern labor-saving devices have enabled many households to dispense with household help.

The problem of young people who leave home in the small community to seek adventure or a career in the large cities has become acute, and Miss Wald's stay-home counsel to fame-and-fortune-hunting girls follows on similar warnings by Miss Grace Abbott, Children's Bureau head of the United States Department of Labor; Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education.

Bonus Army Fund To Expire July 14

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Midnight, July 14, marks the zero hour for the free transportation of the bonus army out of Washington. After that date funds from the $100,000 appropriated by Congress will not be available.

Adding to the efforts of persuading veterans to evacuate the city, Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs, has offered free gas and oil to ex-soldiers who came here by automobile. The American Red Cross has agreed to furnish transportation for the families of all veterans.

From police headquarters it was learned today that 1400 marchers arrived Sunday, 450 coming from California. Appealing to veterans to "get out of Washington," the police department, with a news reel concern, exhibited sound pictures last night at Camp Marks of placer gold mining in Nevada, eastern Colorado, Utah and the Rocky Mountains. Eight thousand ex-soldiers who attended were deeply interested.

CURTIS SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IN JAIL

FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 11 (AP)—John Hughes Curtis, convicted of hindering capture of the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, was sentenced today to one year in jail and a fine of $1000.

White Face Powder Made by Grecians Four Centuries Before Christian Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 11—Cosmetics used by Grecian women 400 years before the Christian era were manufactured by methods almost identical with those of today, according to discoveries by Princeton University chemists. Analysis of a white face powder found in a tomb in Corinth by Dr. T. Leslie Shear, of the Princeton art and archæology department, disclosed that they were cubes of carbonate of lead which Grecian manufacturers had produced by a process much like that employed now in the production of white lead, a paint pigment.

The discovery of the white cosmetics by Dr. Shear was a rare find, although their use by Grecian and Roman women is frequently mentioned in classical writings. Red cosmetics used by the ancients have been found before and some of this type is on display in the British Museum. This type was produced from a plant.

An old Grecian poem, in warning against their use, observes that "never by use of psimythion (the Greek word for white face powder) can you make a Helen out of Hecuba."

The Romans knew the white cosmetic as "cerussa" and Ovid, celebrated Latin poet, is author of an essay on "the care of the complexion."

Dr. Shear, who is now associated with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, as field director of the excavating of the ancient Market Place there, has recently returned to Princeton from the scene of operations, where he spent the past season.

World Court Month by Month

Lithuania Sued by Four Leading Powers Not Directly Involved in Memel Case

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The World Court is now at grips with the Memel dispute in which Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are suing Lithuania for infraction of the Statute of Memel.

An interesting feature of the case is that the four powers themselves have no direct interest in the dispute. Germany was the state which brought the original charge against Lithuania before the League Council. But as Germany is not a party to the Memel Convention of 1924, the Council agreed that the four states in question, being joint signatories with Lithuania, should take the matter before the World Court.

The suit has its origin in the dismissal of Herr Otto Boettcher, president of the Memel Directorate, by Mr. Antanas Merkys, the then Lithuanian Governor of the Territory. Lithuania claims that the right of dismissal is inherent in the Memel Statute which gives the Governor the duty of appointing presidents and so by inference the power to remove them. The four powers, on behalf of Germany, declare that since Herr Boettcher still possessed the confidence of the Memel Diet as prescribed in the statute, Mr. Merkys had no right to dismiss him.

* * *

Various red herrings have since been drawn across this original clear-cut issue. First came the dissolution of the Diet, which had continued to express its confidence in the dismissed Directorate and its President, Herr Boettcher, and had refused to accept a new Directorate, appointed by a fresh Lithuanian Governor, who thereupon got rid of the refractory Diet as well.

Lithuania challenged the World Court's jurisdiction on a kind of supplementary charge brought under this count. But the Court overruled the objection in a judgment delivered on June 24.

It is expected that hearings on the Memel dispute will continue throughout this month.

Postponement has been the lot of two other important cases with which the Court has to deal. The dispute between Norway and Denmark over the former's claim to sovereignty over certain parts of eastern Greenland has been put off for six weeks, and is not now expected to be dealt with until the middle of November.

The so-called Castellorizo case, pending between Italy and Turkey, has been put off for six months. The Turkish Grand Assembly at Angora failed to ratify a vital agreement bearing on the sovereignty of the little islets near this island off the coast of Asia Minor about which the dispute arose. Even if the agreement is ultimately ratified and the question of sovereignty settled, as it were, out of court, there may be other issues such, for instance, as nationality and personal property still left for The Hague to deal with. Meanwhile, however, both parties have asked the World Court for an adjournment.

Lest the Court should have any time to spare as a result of these postponements, two other cases have now been added to the already crowded agenda. One of these is a request for an advisory opinion concerning the interpretation of a clause in the Washington Convention of 1919 on Night Work by Women in certain trades. The Court is asked to say whether the convention applies to women holding supervisory or managerial positions in those trades or only to those ordinarily engaged in the manual work.

The other new case is a complaint by Germany against Poland on behalf of the Prince of P ss. The Prince is Polish by nationality and German by extraction. He owns large industrial undertakings in Poland and employs thousands of work people. Among other activities, he supplies coal to the Polish State Railways.

It is asserted on his behalf by Germany that Poland has used pressure to compel the Prince to Polonize his personnel, under threat of economic and financial reprisals. It is further declared that he was subjected to discriminatory taxation and that his quota of coal was cut down for political reasons.

U. S.-Russia Pact Believed Remote

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 11—Negotiations between the United States and Russia for the establishment of normal relations between the two countries are not believed immediately practicable here.

That the United States will recognize Russia within the near future is considered "impossible" by officials high in government circles. The Soviets' aim for a "world revolution freeing the proletariat slaves" together with the unwillingness to recognize its debts to the United States is considered sufficient cause for non-recognition.

As to trade losses, through failure of such recognition, it is pointed out here that the purchasing power of the Soviets has fallen from an average of $400,000,000 during the last five years to half that figure, and that during 1933 it will decrease half again as much. Russia has huge credit-debts coming due within the next two years.

Tiny Sloop Sets Sail For Island in Baltic

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — Ahto Walter, young Estonian sailor, and two companions glided out of the harbor today in a 28-foot sloop to cross the Atlantic. Their destination was the Island of Tallinn, in the Baltic Sea.

They stored enough food and water to last four months, but expect to make the crossing in considerably less time than that. The others are Ahto's brother Jarillo Walter, and Verner Sooman. Ahto will observe his twentieth anniversary Friday on the Atlantic.

GEORGIA JUDGE SAYS CRIME ON DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Crime is not on the increase in Atlanta, the gain being less than the normal increase in population, according to the opinion expressed by Judge John D. Humphries of the Fulton County supreme court bench in charging the July-August grand jury here.

Judge Humphries advocated the virtual abolition of the grand jury system in the handling of criminal cases through the trial by accusation or information.

ROCKEFELLERS PLAN MARKER

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11 (AP)—Eight members of the Rockefeller family fought in the battle of Saratoga as continental soldiers, and the Rockefeller Family Association, Inc., has received permission to erect a bronze marker in their honor on the battlefield.

Beginning of American Habitation Object of Smithsonian Exploration

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Two possible new clues to the mystery of how long man has dwelt in North America were made public yesterday by the Smithsonian Institution.

One lies in the ruins of a real "lost civilization" of the middle West, whose people raised crops on the prairies before the days of the buffalo-hunting Indians.

The other is the reported discovery of a flint arrow buried under a bone of a mammoth. A Smithsonian expedition led by Dr. William D. Strong already is following up both clues.

If the arrow was buried at the same time as the mammoth's bones, it would indicate men lived here perhaps 20,000 years ago. Dr. Strong reports the bones were so disarranged, however, that the find is not certain evidence of that. Location of the find was not made public.

The mystery of the "lost civilization" is heightened by the fact that its inhabitants were seen once by white men just before they disappeared. This was in 1541, when Coronado's expedition of Spaniards penetrated far into the west.

Near the Missouri River they found peaceful people, who lived in substantial towns and raised crops. They never had seen a horse. The towns were built on high bluffs along the river and surrounded by earthworks.

After the Spaniards left, something happened to this civilization and it disappeared. When the Lewis and Clark expedition visited the region less than 300 years later the towns were gone. The country was inhabited by fewer nomadic Indians who traveled on horseback and depended largely on buffalo hunting for a living.

"What became of the strikingly different people seen by Coronado's companions?" asked the Smithsonian announcement. "This is the chief question which Dr. Strong will try to answer by excavation of sites of ancient villages. Among the projects proposed is an airplane survey to determine the exact location of these sites before the plow or some other modern agency destroys them."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARRY COOPER WINS OPEN GOLF

United States Pro Takes the Canadian Title With a Score of 290

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 11—Leading by 2 strokes over Harry Cooper of Chicago at the halfway mark in the Canadian open golf championship here, Friday night, Al Watrous of Birmingham, Mich., increased his lead to 4 strokes Saturday morning in the third round and seemed in an excellent position to duplicate his success of 1922; but his game went to pieces on the outgoing nine of the fourth round and, while he finished strong, he was unable to catch Cooper who won his first national championship with a score of 290 for 72 holes, the highest total since 1925. Seventy-two players competed in the final two rounds on Saturday but the scoring was higher than on the opening two days.

Cooper and Horton Smith were the first two players to tee off in each of Saturday's rounds while Watrous and Leo Diegel were the last two. In the morning round Watrous carded a par 73 while Cooper had two more but the latter finished his final round with a 71 just as Watrous started out. Needing only a 74 to win the 1922 champion appeared to be a certain winner; but his game broke wide open and he lost two strokes on each of the first two holes to Cooper. He could not get going until he made the turn and by that time he had used up 44 strokes and was 4 behind. He made a valiant effort to overtake Cooper on the last nine but lost his last chance through a 4 on the short seventeenth. He finished up with 293, two strokes better than Walter C. Hagen, the defending champion, who was third.

Five players, Macdonald Smith and Leo Diegel, both former champions, Ed Dudley, Olin Dutra and Horton Smith finished in a tie for fourth place while Tom Kerrigan was ninth with 297 and Mortie Dutra, Johnny Farrell and Andy Kay tied for the last two places in the prize money. Kay was the leading Canadian for the fifth time since 1923 and C. Ross Somerville, the Canadian amateur champion, led the amateurs for the third time. The scores:

Harry Cooper, Chicago	144	75	71	290
Al Watrous, Birmingham	142	73	78	293
W. C. Hagen, Detroit	145	77	73	295
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	146	74	76	296
Ed Dudley, Concordville	147	74	75	296
Olin Dutra, Los Angeles	146	76	74	296
Horton Smith, Chicago	147	78	71	296
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck	146	74	76	296
T. L. Kerrigan, Mt. Vernon	146	78	73	297
Mortie Dutra, Long Beach	146	77	75	298
J. J. Farrell, Mamaroneck	150	70	78	298
Andy Kay, Lambton	147	78	73	298
Wiffy Cox, Brooklyn	147	77	76	300
W. Smithers, Royal Ottawa	148	78	74	300
R. A. Cruickshank, New York	150	76	75	301
Billy Burke, Greenwich	153	75	74	302
Lex Robson, Islington	150	76	76	302
George von Elm, Detroit	148	80	74	302
*C. Somerville, London Hunt	150	77	76	303
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	151	78	75	304
James Johnstone, Rosedale	149	79	77	305
Arthur Hulbert, Thornhill	151	77	78	306
Jose Jurado, Argentine	152	74	81	307
Willie Lamb, Uplands	153	78	76	307
Tom Creavy, Albany	156	78	73	307
Tony Manero, White Plains	153	78	76	307
R. Alston, Rivermead	157	77	74	308
T. P. Perkins, New York	149	80	79	308
*J. B. Nash, London Hunt	153	78	77	308
C. H. Perkins, West Hartford	152	79	78	309
W. MacWilliam, Thistledown	153	85	75	310
*Phil Farley, Cedarbrook	160	77	74	311
Ernie Wakelam, McKeller	157	74	80	311
Tony Mazziotti, White Plains	154	79	78	311
R. Batley, Toronto Ladies	153	79	80	312
W. Spittal, Oakdale	153	83	76	312
J. Littler, Ottawa Hunt	153	82	78	313
A. H. Murray, Beaconsfield	156	78	79	313
Tomekichi Miyamoto, Japan	151	80	82	313
P. Burns, Hampstead	154	79	80	313
R. Cunningham, Royal York	153	80	80	313
George Christ, Rochester	154	81	79	314
*H. A. Tryon, Detroit	155	81	79	315
A. F. MacPherson, Marlborough	157	80	78	315
D. A. Ferguson, Weston	155	83	77	315
J. Armitage, Dundas Valley	157	78	80	315
R. Borthwick, Scarboro	158	82	76	316
*E. A. Innes, Islesmere	153	81	82	316
Jules Huot, Kent Quebec	153	85	79	317
F. E. Lock, Burlington	156	81	80	317
Art Millea, Elmsford	160	79	78	317
D. Spittal, St. Andrews	151	86	80	317
*J. Thompson, Royal York	160	78	79	317
G. Brydson, Mississauga	156	81	81	318
R. H. Green, Kingston	156	81	81	318
A. Keeling, Lookout Point	155	81	82	318
*A. Lynch, Mamaroneck	159	81	79	319
A. E. Cruttenden, Summit	159	81	81	321
H. Borthwick, Rouge Hills	158	80	83	321
*J. Cameron, Laval	159	78	83	320
*F. Corrigan, Chaudiere	157	84	82	323
A. Riley, Sudbury	161	83	79	323
*M. Rogers, Rivermead	161	83	80	324
J. Patton, St. Leonards	160	86	79	325
*Dr. J. A. Sullivan, Rosedale	160	85	80	325
L. Cumming, Toronto Golf	156	86	81	325
George Elder, Whitlock	158	84	84	326
W. C. Grant, Montreal	161	83	82	326
A. Bloor, Coburg	159	89	80	328
F. Hunt, Brantford	162	83	84	329
S. Aiken, Picton	162	87	84	333

*Amateurs.

Eton-Harrow Game Ends in a Draw

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 11—The annual Eton-Harrow cricket match, which hasn't yielded the Harrovians a victory since 1908, ran a somewhat tedious course at Lord's Ground Friday and Saturday and ended tamely in a draw. The only incident for which the 1932 game is likely to be remembered is N. S. Hotchkin's close approach toward obtaining his third century against Harrow. He obtained one last year and he made 109 Friday in Eton's first knock and Saturday in the second innings he had collected 96 when he was bowled by J. R. Simpson.

Eton batted first and scored 283 runs, of which no fewer than 60 were "extras." Hotchkin was responsible for nearly half of the runs obtained by the bat and the only other players who passed into double figures were G. H. Dixon 44, A. N. A. Boyd 42 and G. R. Branch 16. Harrow's reply was 349, gathered so slowly that when the last wicket fell a draw was the inevitable result unless Eton collapsed contrary to all anticipations.

Scoring was well distributed through the Harrow team, R. Pulbrook hitting 104, N. B. Clive 67, F. E. Covington 55, A. S. B. Gascoyne 50 and G. Tindall 21.

Eton's second innings was a quiet, cautious affair, in which preservation of wickets was the main consideration. Hotchkin, as mentioned, came within four of his century, J. O. J. Stevens collected 44, K. H. R. Johnson 20, not out, and when stumps were drawn the aggregate stood at 216 for five wickets. So ended the 103d match in the series which has yielded Eton 42 wins and Harrow 35. The annual clash between these two great schools at Lord's is one of the society events of London's summer season, and can be written down as the great top-hat day of the cricketing year. This summer the weather did justice to the occasion, and the headquarters of cricket was radiant with gay frocks and parasols.

The South American tourists, under the captaincy of C. H. Gibson, were engaged against Scotland's national eleven in a match which ended Saturday at Edinburgh in a victory for the home side by eight wickets. The totals were South Americans 220 and 208, Scotland 345 and 84 for two wickets. The best individual contributions were 56 by Jackson, 60 by G. W. Ferguson in the tourists' first innings, 53 and 58 by D. Ayling and R. L. Latham, respectively, in the second, and 109 by E. K. McTavish for Scotland.

In the outstanding representative match of the season, as far as women's cricket is concerned, the South beat the Rest of England at Beckenham on Saturday by 42 runs in a one-day fixture. Top scorers were 82 out of 178 by Miss M. MacLagan for the South, 51 out of 136 by Miss M. Bryant for the Rest.

Gledhill Defeats Bell in Net Final

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Brilliant tennis, the best he has ever shown in Rhode Island, Saturday gave Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., his second successive Rhode Island singles crown when he defeated R. Berkeley Bell of Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4 in the final of the men's singles on the turf courts at Agawam Hunt. Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin of Los Angeles, national intercollegiate doubles champions, paired to win the New England sectional doubles title which Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., won a year ago. Saturday Gledhill and Coughlin defeated Bell and Jake Hess of Fort Worth, Texas, in a nip and tuck five-set match, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., twelfth ranking United States woman player, continued her fine play in the women's division of the Agawam Hunt tournament to upset Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia in the singles final 6—4, 6—2. The Santa Ana girl then went on to pair with Mrs. Van Ryn and annex the women's doubles title through a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Miss Virginia B. Rice and Mianne Palfrey of Boston.

Mrs. Van Ryn captured her second title of the tournament when she paired with Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles to defeat Bell and Miss Rice, 6—4, 7—5. The summary:

RHODE ISLAND MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Texas, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

NEW ENGLAND SECTIONAL MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, Los Angeles, defeated R. B. Bell and Jake Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

WOMEN'S INVITATION SINGLES—Final Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S INVITATION DOUBLES—Final Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn defeated Virginia Rice and Mianne Palfrey, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

INVITATION MIXED DOUBLES—

Quarterfinal Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Elbert Lewis, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Mary Clare Cotiman, Baltimore, and William Smyth, New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and J. P. Tidball defeated Carolin Babcock and Henry Culley, 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.

Virginia Rice and R. Berkeley Bell won from Josephine N. Cruickshank and Keith Gledhill, by default.

Final Round

Mrs. J. W. Van Ryn and J. P. Tidball defeated Virginia Rice and R. Berkeley Bell, 6—4, 7—5.

MRS. HURD AND MARSTON WIN

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy I. Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, who holds two legs on the Griswold Cup, teamed with Max R. Marston, her team mate from the Merion Country Club, Saturday to win the mixed foursome medal handicap golf tournament at the Shenecossett Country Club. Mrs. Hurd and Marston shot a low gross of 73, which, with their one-stroke plus handicap, gave them a net of 74. Runners-up were Miss Kathryn Bragaw of Montclair, N. J., and R. E. Shanley of Orange, N. J., with a gross of 77 and a handicap of 7, and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare and her husband, Edwin H. Vare, of the Philadelphia Country Club with a gross of 77 and no handicap.

COOPER AND SMITH WIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 11—By the overwhelming score of 7 and 6, Harry Cooper of Glen Oak C. C. and Horton Smith of Oak Park C. C. defeated Eugene Sarazen and T. D. Armour in a match before a 5000 gallery for the benefit of the American Olympic team fund. The present British and United States open champion, Sarazen, and the former owner of both crowns, Armour, could not win a single hole from the local combination. Cooper, who won the Canadian open Saturday, hurried back for the match and teamed with Smith to turn in a bestball card of 31-33—64 against the Sarazen-Armour card of 36-37—73.

MISS STOKES WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., July 11—Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club of Malden won the women's senior New England A. A. A. U. 100-yard dash championship Sunday, defeating Mary Carew of the Medford Girls' Club in 11⅘s. Miss Carew was second and Helen McCarty, also of the Medford club, third.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 77

IRVING JOHN (JACK) BURNS

St. Louis Browns, American League

Born in Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1907. Six feet in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A left-handed batter and thrower. First played organized baseball with the Boston club of the New England League as a first baseman in 1928. Was with Tulsa of the Western League in 1929; and Wichita Falls, Texas League, and also St. Louis Browns in 1930. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1930—St. Louis, American League	1b	8	.300
1931—St. Louis, American League	1b	144	.300

YANKS' LEAD IS NOT SAFE

Athletics, Six Games Behind, Are Coming Along Fast

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	26	.671
Philadelphia	48	33	.593
Detroit	43	33	.566
Cleveland	43	36	.544
Washington	42	38	.525
St. Louis	39	38	.506
Chicago	28	49	.364
Boston	17	60	.221

RESULTS JULY 9

New York 7, Detroit 6.
New York 14, Detroit 9.
Boston 4, St. Louis 3.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.
Washington 14, Cleveland 4.

RESULTS JULY 10

Washington 13, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 18, Cleveland 17 (18 innings).
St. Louis 10, New York 9.
St. Louis 8, New York 7 (10 innings).
Detroit 7, Boston 5.
Boston 13, Detroit 2.

The Philadelphia Athletics, who jumped up into second place in the American League during the past seven days, are just six full games behind the leading New York Yankees. Six games would seem to be a safe margin, yet under the circumstances, with New York's star catcher, Bill Dickey, out of the lineup for a month, a few victories here and a few defeats there, would change the entire outlook of the pennant race. The Yanks still have plenty of power in their attack, but Dickey is a fine all-round athlete and naturally his loss will, and is being, felt.

The A's have Bob Grove back for duty, although he was unsuccessful in his last attempt. When the big left-hander hits his stride again, the champions will give the Yanks plenty of trouble.

The Detroit Tigers are in third place, hitting the ball hard and often. Bucky Harris has a powerful club in all departments except his pitching. Keeping down his opponent's runs is his only problem. Cleveland took possession of fourth place during the week, pushing the Washington Senators into the second division. The Indians can hit, no doubt, but their pitching must be improved if they wish to get into the pennant battle.

The Indians and Athletics finished the week by staging a sensational game at Cleveland, which was won by the champions after 18 innings of spectacular baseball, 18 to 17. Cleveland made 33 hits and the A's had 25, Jimmy Foxx getting three home runs and Earl Averill one. John Burnett, shortstop for the Indians, made nine hits in 11 official trips to the plate.

The Senators, who apparently miss the big bat of Carl Reynolds, have slipped back in the race. The St. Louis Browns have looked stronger in recent games, especially so after they twice beat New York yesterday. The Red Sox are much stronger than they were a month ago, with an attack that will cause trouble everywhere before the season has closed.

EIGHT CLUBS FOR FOOTBALL LEAGUE

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11 (AP)—The National Professional Football League will operate next year as an eight-club circuit with Boston the only new member. Boston will replace Providence which was given the right to maintain an inactive franchise for a year. The Philadelphia franchise, at the same time, was forfeited.

In addition to Boston, the circuit will include the Green Bay (Wis.) Packers, national champions for three years; Chicago Bears and Chicago Cardinals, New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Portsmouth, Ohio.

Directors of the organization, holding their annual meeting here over the week-end, decided to open the season with a game at Green Bay between the Packers and Chicago Cardinals, Sept. 18. The season will close Dec. 11 at Chicago with a game between the Packers and Bears.

The player limit was reduced from 22 to 20 in the interest of economy and it was decided, likewise, to make a drastic cut in the number of passes.

The league will operate this season under the old rules with two minor exceptions. Directors decided to accept only two of the six major changes in the playing code adopted by the colleges. They agreed to the revised rule providing that substitutes be allowed only once in each period and to the provision covering changes in equipment to make the game safer.

GERMAN VICTORY SURPRISES

BERLIN, July 11 (AP)—Germany's Davis Cup tennis team upset Great Britain's highly-touted squad, 3 matches to 2, to enter the final round of European zone competition yesterday. Trailing 2 matches to 1 after the first two days play, Germany swept both of the final day's singles matches to eliminate the team previously favored to play the United States in the interzone final. Gottfried von Cramm evened the score at 2-all when he defeated Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, and Daniel Prenn clinched the series with a five-set triumph over Frederick J. Perry, 6—2, 6—4, 3—6, 0—6, 7—5. Great Britain won the doubles Saturday and the first two singles matches were evenly divided. Prenn beating Austin and Perry defeating von Cramm. The doubles winners were Perry and George P. Hughes, who beat Prenn and Walter Dessart, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

AUSTRALIANS IN A DRAW

MONTREAL, July 11 (Canadian Press)—The third and concluding one-day cricket match between a picked Montreal team and the touring Australians was played to a draw Saturday when heavy rain cut short a determined Antipodean drive to pass the 234-run total scored by the Montrealers. When stumps were drawn the tourists had scored 156 runs for the loss of three wickets. Donald Bradman, Australian ace, knocked the bottom out of the Montreal bowling after he became settled, and at one time scored 32 in two overs. He ran up his total to 92 before being clean-bowled by E. Holder, Montreal West Indian.

IRISH OLYMPIC TEAM IN BOSTON

Dr. P. O'Callaghan, present Olympic title and record holder in the 16-pound hammer throw; Eamon Fitzgerald, running hop-step and jump; R. M. Tisdall, hurdler, and Michael Murphy, steeplechase, who will represent Ireland in the Xth Olympiad in these events, and Thomas Maloney, trainer, reached Boston Sunday, on their way to Los Angeles.

COLLEGE OARS BEAT CLUBMEN

Great Univ. of California Crew Defeats Great Penn Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 11—University of California again enjoys the distinction of representing the United States with an eight-oared crew in the Olympics as the result of winning against the Penn A. C of Philadelphia in the final 2000-meter sprint on Lake Quinsigamond here Saturday. The Golden Bears won the Olympic championship in 1928 and pointed toward the honor this year, particularly as the Olympics were being held in their own home state, California.

Before some 50,000 wildly excited fans the California collegians tore over the short distance to a new course record of 6m. 6s., just nipping the clubmen in the final 10 feet. For the Penn oarsmen it was particularly disappointing, losing by a mere one-fifth of a second and losing their first sprint race after 25 consecutive contests. The college prestige in Olympic rowing representation was maintained, United States Naval Academy winning in 1920, Yale winning in 1924 and California in 1928 and 1932.

It was probably the greatest exhibition of rowing the East has seen in years. The Bears were leading by nearly a length at the quarter-mile mark, a lead which they held until a quarter-mile from the finish, when the clubmen opened with everything they had. It was a tremendous bid and the bow of the eastern shell spurted through the water without a sign of a check. Within feet of the finish the Bears found themselves trailing, but had raised their beat to at least 42 and their oars were in and out of the water with almost unbelievable rapidity and yet without loss of smoothness to nip that great club crew by two feet at the final flag. It was a great race in which a great crew defeated a great crew. The lineups:

California—Bow—W. W. Hall; 2—H. W. Tower; 3—C. R. Chandler; 4—B. A. Jastram; 5—D. C. Dunlap; 6—D. S. Gregg; 7—J. H. Blair; stroke—E. L. Salisbury; cox—N. G. Graham.

Penn A. C.—Bow—Charles McIlvaine; 2—Thomas Curran; 3—John Brattan; 4—Joseph Dougherty; 5—Latimer Lawrence; 6—Emanuel McGreal; 7—Daniel Barrow; stroke—John McNicol; cox—George Loveless.

VETERANS STAR IN PRACTICE POLO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., July 11—Thomas Hitchcock Jr., with his associates on the Sands Point team, put over a brilliant exhibition at the expense of the members of the proposed Argentine squad on Saturday, when the leading stars of the United States galloped over a Meadow Brook four, with three members of the travelers on it, by a score of 17 to 7.

Scarcely less brilliant was another player of international fame who had been left off the list. Earle A. S. Hopping, playing in front of Hitchcock, was also a tower of strength to his team, while with these two feeding him with skill, Seymour W. Knox, the young player of Buffalo, was able to show that his recent weakness had wholly departed. Altogether there was small doubt of the superiority from the start.

J. C. Rathborne, at back for the losers, was the best of the Meadow Brook four, while Stewart B. Iglehart, regarded as the most promising player to be developed on Long Island, since the days of the Waterburys, was altogether off his game, and allowed Hitchcock and Hopping to ride off with the honors with hardly an effort. Cecil Smith, substituted at the last minute for F. W. C. Guest when the latter decided to rest a few days after his recent fall, did his best, but had insufficient practice to cope with the two famous players opposing him. The summary:

SANDS POINT	MEADOW BROOK
No. 1—Seymour Knox	M. G. Phipps
2—E. A. S. Hopping	Cecil Smith
3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	S. B. Inglehart
Back—William Post	J. C. Rathborne

Score—Sands Point 17, Meadow Brook 7. Goals—Hitchcock 6, Knox 5, Hopping 5 for Sands Point; Rathborne 4, Phipps 3 for Meadow Brook. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7m. chukkers.

ITALY DEFEATS JAPAN

MILAN, Italy, July 11 (AP)—Italy defeated Japan, 3 matches to 2, in the semifinal round of European zone Davis Cup tennis competition yesterday. The Italian singles players, Giovanni Palmieri and A. Giorgio de Stefani, won both of the last two singles matches to clinch the victory and gain for Italy the right to play off in the zone finals. Palmieri, who had been beaten by T. Kudabara in the opening singles match of the series, conquered the Japanese star, Jiro Sato, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2. De Stefani then whipped Kudabara, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4 in the deciding match. Japan took a lead of 2 matches to 1 over Italy Saturday, Sato and R. Miki pairing to defeat Palmieri and Sertorio, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, in the doubles match.

HALFMILER SHOWS SPEED

PALO ALTO, Calif., July 11 (AP)—Edward B. Genung, star Washington halfmiler, training for the 800-meter run in the American Olympic final tryouts here next Friday and Saturday, stepped 660 yards in 1m. 22s. to turn in the best individual performance among the many athletes gathered here Saturday. The University of Michigan contingent, led by the venerable Steve J. Farrell, coach, had its first workout. Emmett Topping, the spring sensation of Loyola College of New Orleans, on the way here, stopped off in Los Angeles and showed Hec Dyer, former Stanford star, now of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, something in the way of starts.

CZECHS JOIN OTHERS ON WAY

PRAGUE, July 11 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Olympic team under the leadership of Prof. Karl Widimisky, secretary-general of the Czech Olympic Committee, left Saturady for Bremerhaven, Ger., to join the German and Austrian teams, sailing in the Europa.

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U. S. WRESTLERS ARE SELECTED

Personnel Includes Seven Alternates in as Many Classes for Olympics

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 11 (AP)—Seven youths, the best by test in the United States, won the right Saturday night to represent Uncle Sam in the wrestling matches of the Xth Olympiad next month at Los Angeles.

The personnel of the team, chosen here after three days of tryouts, is:

123-Pound Class—Robert Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

134-Pound Class—Edgar Nemir, University of California.

145-Pound Class—Melvin Clodfelter, Stillwater, Okla.

158-Pound Class—Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C.

174-Pound Class—Robert Hess, Iowa State College.

191-Pound Class—Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles, A. C.

Heavyweight division—Jack Riley, "All - American" football tackle, Northwestern University.

The husky seven battled their way through a series of eliminations that extended over several months and finally reached the finals of the National A. A. U., Intercollegiate and Y. M. C. A. matches. From these meets, 112 boys qualified for the Olympic trials here.

To assure the United States the strongest team possible, the Olympic Committee delved into the rank and file of the contenders and selected seven others to serve as alternates, but in the majority of cases they were the second-place men. The alternates are:

123-Pound Class—George Ashforth, United States Naval Academy.

134-Pound Class—Lyle Morford, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

145-Pound Class—Maynard Harmon, Iowa Teachers' College.

158-Pound Class—Carl Dougovito, University of Michigan.

174-Pound Class—Lloyd Appleton, Edgemont, Iowa., runner-up in this class at the 1928 Olympics at Amsterdam.

191-Pound Class—Ralph Teague, Oklahoma Teachers' College.

Heavyweight Division—Pete Nehringer, Kansas City.

The team will leave here Tuesday morning for Olympic Village, where they will be coached for two weeks by Hugo Otapalik, who, at the end of this period, is privileged to use his judgment as to which boy he will enter in the various divisions in the games.

Four of the team members represent the N. C. A. A., two the A. A. U., and one from the Y. M. C. A. The summary:

SEMIFINALS

123-Pound Class—Bobby Pearce, Oklahoma A. & M., threw Ashforth, Naval Academy, 12m. 45s. (Ashforth eliminated); Rex Perry, Stillwater, Okla., won decision from C. B. Hawkins, University of Indiana (both eliminated).

134-Pound Class—Lyle Morford, Cornell (Iowa) College, won decision from Arch Keller, Athens, Ohio (Keller eliminated); Joe Pickle, Kansas Aggies, won decision from Edgar Nemier, University of California.

145-Pound Class—Melvin Clodfelter, Stillwater, Okla., drew bye; Ben Bishop, Lehigh, and Maynard Harmon, Iowa Teachers, eliminated each other.

158-Pound Class—George Manoli, Boston Y. M. C. A., won decision from Jack F. Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C.; Carl Dougovito, University of Michigan, drew bye.

174-Pound Class—Lloyd Appleton, Edgewood, Iowa, won decision from LeRoy McGuirk, Oklahoma A. & M. (McGuirk eliminated); Robert Hess, Iowa State, drew bye.

Heavyweight Class—Pete Nehringer, Kansas City, pinned Roger Flanders, Stillwater, Okla., in 10m. 40s.; Jack Riley, Northwestern, pinned Harry Fields, Haverford, in 8m. 10s. (Flanders and Fields eliminated).

FINALS

123-Pound Class—Pearce wins class by reason of remaining semifinalists being eliminated.

145-Pound Class—Clodfelter wins class by reason of remaining semifinalists being eliminated.

174-Pound Class—Hess pinned Appleton in 55s.

191-Pound Class—Conrad Caldwell, Los Angeles A. C., won decision from Ralph Teague, Oklahoma Teachers.

124-Pound Class—Morford won decision from Pickle; Nemir won class by taking decision from Morford.

158-Pound class—Dougovito pinned Manoli in 11m. 55s.; Van Bebber won class by taking decision from Dougovito.

Heavyweight Class—Riley won decision from Nehringer.

WILEY WINS TITLE

WATERBURY, Conn., July 11 (AP)—Lee Wiley, left-handed Hartford tennis star, turned back John Richardson of New York City, 1932 Dartmouth tennis captain, here Saturday to win the Naugatuck Valley men's singles tennis championship, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4. Richardson and Harold Smith, Waterbury, the latter captain-elect of the Dartmouth tennis team, won the men's doubles, defeating Wiley and Sam Snider, also of Hartford, 6—1, 6—4, 9—7. Margaret Cluett, Troy, N. Y., finalist a year ago, won the women's singles title Saturday, defeating the favorite, Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, Mass., 6—2, 1—6, 6—2. Miss Cluett teamed with Mrs. Chapin to win the doubles title. They defeated Miss Mary Crow and Mrs. Lea Austin, Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

SUTTER WINS TITLE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 11 (AP)—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans won the men's singles championship of the southern lawn tennis tournament Saturday by eliminating Bryan Grant Jr. of Atlanta, 7—5, 3—6, 1—6, 6—1, 6—4. Anna Koll of New Orleans successfully defended her title as women's singles champion when she defeated Beatrice Bryan of Enterprise, Miss., seeded No. 2, 6—4, 4—6, 10—8. The Sutter brothers, playing Grant and Billy Hughes of Memphis, took the men's doubles title with a score of 6—3, 3—6, 6—2, 9—7. Miss Bryan and Hughes took the mixed doubles title with a 6—4, 4—6, 6—1 victory over Elisabeth Coxe of Asheville, N. C., and Billy Reese of Atlanta.

MRS. MOODY DOUBLE WINNER

NOORDWYK, Holland, July 11 (AP)—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody defeated Rollin Couquerque of Holland in the finals of women's singles in the international tennis tournament here yesterday, 6—1, 6—2. Mrs. Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Fraulein Couquerque and Frau Dros in doubles, 6—0, 6—2.

Amusements

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—Helen Eager

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Hungary Swimmers Exhibit But U. S. Women Feature Meet

World and American Records Broken at Cascades Pool—Visiting Polo Team Wins Easily —Other Racing Pretty Even

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—The Hungarian swimmers made a fair start in their invasion of the United States in preparation for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles over the week-end in an exhibition contest, chiefly with the representatives of the New York Athletic Club at the Jerome Cascades pool. Though the Winged Foot men were slightly more successful in the swimming events, there was only a slight margin of superiority, and in water polo the visitors were decicedly superior.

The only records made were scored by the women swimmers which are now preparing for the Olympic tryouts to be staged next Friday and Saturday at Jones Beach, L. I., with Margaret Hoffman, Scranton, Penna., scoring a world record of 2m. 55 4-5s. in the 200-yard breaststroke for women. Helene Madison of Seattle established a new American record in the 75-yard freestyle of 44 3-5s., replacing the former record of Ethel Lackie of 45 1-5s. made in 1925.

The features of the opening day performance were the victory of the New York Athletic Club relay team, with George Fissler as the chief performer, over the Hungarian four, for the big Gold Cup offered by Count Lazzie Szechenyi, United States Minister to Hungary, the new world record made by Margaret Hoffman in the 200-yard breaststroke for women, and the victory of the Hungarian waterpolo team, the world champions, over the United States title holders, New York Athletic Club. The score of 9 to 2 indicates the superiority, as the visitors settled into their real style in the second half, after leading at 3 to 2 at half time.

The winners of the relay, John Howland, George Fissler, George Kojac, and Walter Spence, led all the way, but it was the second lap, in which Fissler increased the lead of his team by more than three yards, that really settled the issue. Stephen Barany, European champion, anchor man, made up part of the margin, but could never overtake Spence, with his five-yard lead at the start.

Anne Govednik of Chrisholm, Minn., with a powerful stroke that lifted her well out of water, set a sizzling pace in the world record tryout, but in the final lap, Miss Hoffman and Katherine Rawls, the champion, went out after her, and the former emerged victor by a margin of more than a yard, in 2m. 55 4-5s., two full seconds under the record established by Hilda Schrader of Germany, just after the last Olympics. The Saturday summaries:

Women's 200-Yard Freestyle Swim—Won by Norenee Forbes, Los Angeles; Susan Robertson, New York, second; Helen Lee Smith, Indianapolis, third. Time—3m. 36⅘s.

75-Yard Backstroke, Women—Won by Eleanor Holm, New York; Joan McSheehy, New York, second; Jane Showalter, Indianapolis, third. Time—51⅘s. (Equals American record.)

75-Yard Freestyle, Women—Won by Helene Madison, Seattle; Josephine McKim, Los Angeles, second; Marjorie Lowe, Los Angeles, third. Time—44⅘s. (New American record.)

East Versus West, Women's medley relay (100 Yards Back, 100 Yards Breast, 100 Yards Free Style)—Won by West, Josephine McKim, back; Anne Govednik, breast; Helene Madison, free. Time—1m. 38⅘s.

100-Yard Freestyle, Men—Won by Dr. Stephen Barany, Hungary; George Kojac, N. Y. A. C., second; Walter Spence, Canadian Olympic team, third. Time—54⅕s.

200-Yard Breaststroke, Men — Won by Leonard Spence, N. Y. A. C.; Ted Moles, Princeton University, second; Parnell J. T. Callahan, Columbia University, third. Time—2m. 37⅖s.

200-Yard Freestyle, Men—Won by George Fissler, N. Y. A. C.; Julius Kanassay, Hungary, second; Ralph Flanagan, Miami, third. Time—2m. 5⅘s.

1000 Yards, Freestyle, Match Race—Won by Ray Ruddy, N. Y. A. C.; Oliver Halassay, second. Time—12m. 23⅗s.

400-Yard Medley Relay (50 yards, 100 yards, 150 yards, 100 yards), for Men—Won by N. Y. A. C.; Ray Thompson, George Kojac, George Fissler and Walter Spence; Hungary, Andras Wanio, Tibor Mezsoly, Andres Szekely and Stephen Barany, second. Time—3m. 44⅖s.

WEETAMOE DEFEATS THE VANITIE EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 11—The Eastern Yacht Club brought its annual cruise of 1932 to a close at this port Saturday afternoon with a 33¾-mile run from Rockport, the three larger boats going out around the Boston Lightship, while the rest of the fleet sailed straight for port.

Weetamoe, the former candidate for the defense of the America's Cup, now owned by Frederick H. Prince of Boston, defeated Vanitie, the former cup defender now owned by Gerard B. Lambert of New York, in the Class J race by 16 minutes and 52 seconds. The race was sailed under perfect conditions with the breeze offshore and the sea smooth. The summary:

CLASS I, J & K, COURSE 33¾ MILES

Name and Owner	Elapsed time	Corrected time
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	3:16:09	3:12:09

CUTTING COSTS TO MEET ABILITY TO PAY IS URGED

Readjustment of Government Expense Can Be Achieved, Long Says

Permanent readjustment of the costs of government in line with the ability of the taxpayer to pay can be achieved if the public will postpone desired improvements in a concerted effort for economy, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Massachusetts, in a letter sent to the public through the New England Council.

Pointing to results of shrinking revenues combined with sustained government costs, he urged the people beyond the reach of direct taxation to become as tax conscious as those who today pay the direct taxes.

The essential readjustment depends, according to him, upon each interested group with a pail to fill at the tax well, realizing that only 60 per cent of what was available from that well in 1929 can be pumped out today. This 60 per cent must be, he said, spread among the activities in the order of their importance in the public service.

It is, therefore, he continued, essential that the highway enthusiast, the health, fire, police and educational enthusiast, forego some fraction of his former demands on the public treasuries.

Legislation which, according to him, has in the last 20 years practically encouraged municipal and state spending must be reversed, lest communities in the State cease to function altogether.

"In this connection," he added, "it may be necessary to leave to many of these communities what they shall do in respect to their major functions of government and not compel them, as under the present law they are compelled, to comply with state provisions totally beyond their capacity to pay."

In the event that no readjustment is made there is, he said, the grave likelihood that property, which will stand the brunt of the increased taxation, will be confiscated. Pending the readjustment, Massachusetts should, he declared, act to protect its capital assets by broadening the base of taxation.

"If the people can generally," he continued, "adopt as their own the thought that they must give up everything in government except that which is within the means of the community to pay for and adjust the bare needs of government, our troubles will be solved."

No lip service, no open letter to the newspaper, no hitting of the other fellow will effect, he indicated, the desired economy. Rather will the situation be met through coöperative and unselfish action on the part of all groups.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

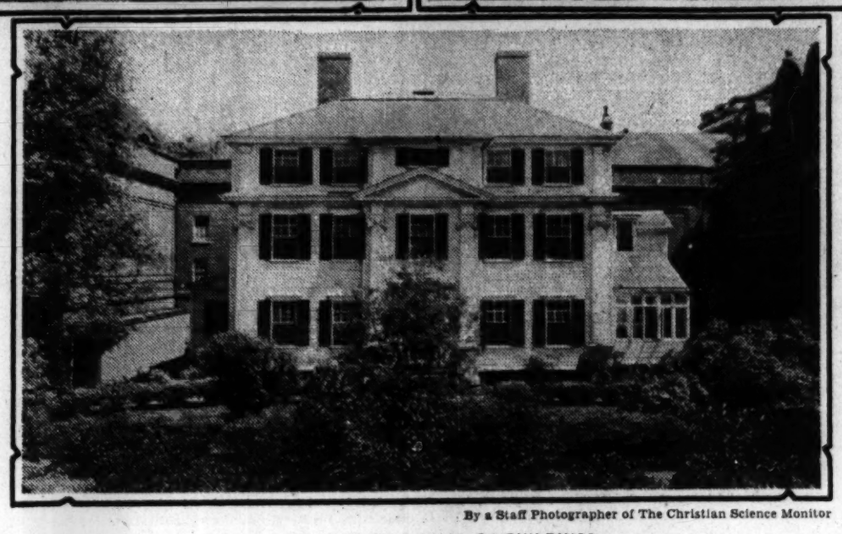
SATURDAY

Ayers J. du Bois, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert Edgett, Woodstock, N. B.
Gaddis family, East Machias, Maine.
Emil Mildenberger, Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Roger M. Wise, Emporium, Penna.
Phyllis M. Wise, Santa Barbara, Calif.
J. Floyd Miller, Drexel Hill, Penna.
Mrs. Maude S. Miller, Drexel Hill, Penna.
Miss B. Baker, New York, N. Y.
Miss L. Marjorie Crawford, New York, N. Y.
Alce Duden, Oakland, Calif.
Dora Lages, Oakland, Calif.
Ellen Bergsen, New York, N. Y.

SUNDAY

Ella Evans, Miami, Fla.
Lucile B. Leonard, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
L. W. Leonard, Glen Ellyn, Ill.
M. Banche McMullen, West Chester, Penna.
Eleanor L. Sherman, Elmira, N. Y.
H. Leadbitter, Detroit, Mich.
Elise Hess, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Bertha Saver, New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Behringer, New York, N. Y.
E. Antoinette Hess, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. James D. Hedge, Redwood City, Calif
Mrs. Grace G. Unruh, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Virginia M. Unruh, Philadelphia, Penna.
G. J. Stokes, Philadelphia, Penna.
Lewis R. Unruh, Philadelphia, Penna.
J. D. Hedge, Redwood City, Calif.
Norma Allewelt, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace Von Wolf, Closter, N. J.
C. Leroy Lyon, San Antonio, Texas.
Alma G. Watson, New York, N. Y.
Jack J. Leverington, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. Jack J. Leverington, Montclair, N. J.
N. C. Brisby, Scarborough, N. Y.
Nancy C. Holden, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Wood, New Bedford, Mass.
John E. Houghton, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Lily Muking, New Bedford, Mass.
James Muking, New Bedford, Mass.
Gwendolyn Whirty, New Bedford, Mass.
Louise Noble, Port Lavaca, Texas.

Where 'Gentleman Johnny' Burgoyne Was 'Detained'



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

SURROUNDED BY A WALL OF BUILDINGS

Upper Row, Left to Right—Staircase, Still Intact; Fireplace and Paneled Wall in Drawing-Room. Lower—Old Apthorp House and Garden.

NEW YORK ACTS TO CUT DOWN ON TEACHER LISTS

Closes Training School to Prevent Adding to Present Oversupply

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Oversupply of teachers in the public school system and the need for additional high school buildings to provide for increased registration have prompted the board of education to decree the closing of Maxwell Teachers' Training College in Brooklyn, the oldest teacher-training institution in the city.

In announcing that the budget committee had decided to strike from its 1933 budget the $500,000 needed to support the Maxwell school, Dr. George J. Ryan, president of the board of education, explained that the primary motive in eliminating the appropriation was not economy, but the necessity for limiting the supply of teachers on the eligible list for whom no positions can be found. The 80 members of the faculty and clerical staff of the school will be absorbed by other schools, so that there will be no saving in salaries, he said.

The possibility of using the Maxwell building as a high school annex, to accommodate pupils from the Girls' Commercial High School, which is overcrowded, is the chief element of economy in the move, since it would save erection of a costly new structure.

The Board of Education has not yet decided whether the college shall be closed in September or in February, 1933. The cost of maintaining it until the end of this year was included in the 1932 budget. Approximately 758 students on register for the fall term will be transferred either to the Jamaica Teachers' Training College or the New York Teachers' Training College, it was said. The former institution has an enrollment of 616 students and the latter 437.

Although the Brooklyn institution has the largest enrollment, it was decided to close that rather than either of the others, because the Manhattan school has a new and expensive plant, especially designed for teacher-training purposes, and the Jamaica college was formerly a state normal school with a more than local reputation, it was said.

The Board of Education has not yet taken formal action on the proposal, but it was said that little opposition was anticipated.

Pennsylvania Railroad Starts All-Expense Tours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 11 — Not only will the Pennsylvania Railroad transport passengers to New York in a new type of all-expense tour which it inaugurates this week-end, but it will entertain them in true "city cousin" style while they are there. Arrangements for their entertainment include dinner at a famous restaurant and sight-seeing trips both uptown and downtown.

Passengers may leave Philadelphia on one of the hourly trains in the morning and join the main party of tourists, which will leave at 2 o'clock, on its arrival in New York at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They may also return by trains other than the special one provided for the main party.

Thomas to Receive Support of League Of Independents

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 11 (AP)—Hoping to weld all minor political parties into a unified national organization by 1933, the League for Independent Political Action was aligned today in support of the Socialist candidate for President, Mr Norman Thomas.

The league will seek a heavy vote for Mr. Thomas in the November election as a "protest" against the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Prohibition was dealt with briefly in the platform ratified yesterday. It stated: "While on democratic principles we recognize the right of the people to vote on the abolition or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, we condemn the Republican and Democratic Parties for subordinating urgent economic issues to the liquor question."

The platform contained a long list of proposals for correction of the country's economic troubles, including specific federal appropriations for direct relief and for public works; public ownership of such utilities as water power, coal mines, oil wells and railroads; tax relief for the farmer; reorganization of the banking system; legislation of armaments and of other military expenses.

By 47 to 8, the league resolved not to indorse candidates of the Communist Party.

Dr. John Dewey, national chairman of the league, said the Communist Party admittedly had for its purpose the disruption of any movement in which it gained a foothold.

U. S. SHOWN WAY TO MAKE EUROPE DECREASE ARMS

Church Council Says Any Debt Cut Should Not Be Used for Guns

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 11—Reduction of armaments should accompany any agreement for a new settlement of war debts by the United States, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America said in a reply to a manifesto by 50 British religious leaders, asking churchmen of this country to press for cancellation of reparation payments and of international war debts. The manifesto was sent here last month, and the reply has been drawn up by the administrative committee of the Federal Council.

The reply calls attention to the small amounts due the United States on account of war debts, as compared with the expenditures of the debtor nations on their military establishments, and declares that new agreements "should be accompanied by assurances on the part of the debtor nations that the money thus remitted will not be spent directly or indirectly for increased war preparations."

"Until the debtor nations of Europe show strong determination to reduce their armaments," it continues, "thereby fulfilling their pledges made in the Versailles Treaty, we believe it will be difficult to persuade the American people to make further reductions in the debts of those nations to the United States."

Downward revision of the war debts would place a corresponding burden on the American people, the reply holds.

"This burden," it says, "the United States would doubtless not be willing to assume if it were urged by other peoples as something to which they were by right entitled. But the United States ought surely to be willing to consider the matter when it is proposed as a question of Christian brotherhood and mutual helpfulness.

"It is the conviction of the committee that whatever may be the theoretical justification for paying reparations or war debts, the existing world situation renders attempts to continue them on their present basis futile and harmful. What we urgently need is to restore mutual confidence and to set in motion again the currents of trade.

"For this, the administrative committee believes that a revision downward both of war debts and of reparations is essential. We believe that, in common with other nations, the United States should be prepared to accept a new settlement."

ONTARIO'S GOLD RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—All Ontario gold-producing areas reported an increase for May, 1932, and the gold production for this month was the highest ever recorded by Ontario mines. The May output was 469,662 tons of ore, valued at $4,079,320. Royal Mint receipts for May totaled 250,360 crude ounces of gold and silver, with a total value of $3,918,889.

Wet Democracy Declared Insult To 'Solid South'

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., July 11 (AP)—The Democratic Party's plank for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has drawn the fire of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of Bishop James Cannon Jr., who was the mainspring of the anti-Smith movement which swept part of the "Solid South" into the Republican fold in 1928.

Denouncing it, the board's annual report, prepared at its meeting here, asserts "Any attempt by any party platform declaration to bind the members of that party on a moral issue is a distinct invasion of the moral reason and is, therefore, not only an indefensible infringement of the rights of conscience, but a gross insult to independent citizenship."

Bishop Cannon, president of the board, who said he was speaking as a citizen, described Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt an "outspoken enemy of the Eighteenth Amendment" while he said President Hoover's latest public statement on the question recorded him as opposed to repeal. He said this was the President's message transmitting the Wickersham report to Congress.

FOREIGNERS AID CHINA TO CURB RIVER BANDITS

Joint Patrol of Yangtse Held Necessary to Protect Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Banditry along the Yangtse River is reported to have become distinctly worse during the past few months, foreign gunboats alone making regular river traffic possible, since they protect Chinese as well as their own steamers and junks.

Many steamers, foreign and Chinese, are fired upon from the banks. Roving bandits and soldiers use steamers for target practice, even when they have little hope of capturing and looting them. It is estimated that more than 100 Chinese junks are looted every month along the Yangtse.

Navigation along the upper Yangtse above Hankow is increasingly difficult. When a steamer is stranded in the rapids, pirate boats soon surround it, and wireless calls gunboats to the rescue. The Chinese Government has informally agreed to a mutual protective plan, by which Chinese and foreign gunboats arrange their itineraries to afford maximum protection to traffic.

By this plan foreign gunboats agree to protect Chinese ships from pirates and bandits, and Chinese gunboats assist in protecting foreign ships.

While Nationalist agitators continue to revive their objections to foreign steamship traffic along the Yangtse and China's coasts, the more practical government leaders discourage this agitation at present. They realize that trading cities along the Yangtse and even along the coasts would be in a precarious situation, if foreign warships were withdrawn before it has been possible for China to build a navy capable of protecting traffic.

Historic Apthorp House Hemmed In by Dormitories

Scene of Gen. John Burgoyne's Detention Following Surrender at Saratoga Now Harvard Master's House

Apthorp House, Harvard University, where once the British general and dramatist, John Burgoyne, was held prisoner, today is itself imprisoned. Hemmed in on all four sides by dormitories, squash courts, and a business block, this venerable Colonial dwelling, with its old-fashioned garden shaded by century-old elms and chestnuts, affords its master genuine seclusion.

Approaching the block by street car or hurrying past one of its four walls one would little suspect a narrow archway on Plympton Street to lead into such a delightful garden of lilacs, poppies, peonies, and clumps of syringa bordered by an English hedge. Above the garden stands the prison, its coat of yellow paint which it held for years, supplanted by white.

Formerly Burgoyne's prison, Israel Putnam's headquarters, Apthorp House, Borland House, and the Bishop's Palace, it is now used by Prof. J. P. Baxter of Adams House as the "Master's House."

Built for Apthorp's Bride

Built in 1760 by the Rev. East Apthorp, first rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, for his new bride, Elizabeth Hutchinson, it is one of the finest known Colonial homes. The Reverend Apthorp came not only from a life of greatest luxury in England to accept a commission in accord with an appointment by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as a missionary to the university village, but was also fresh from student life in Jesus College, Oxford. Thus he had a knowledge of the elegancies of life that many of the simpler American citizens never had, elegancies reflected in the construction of his home.

Apthorp House is still stately with deep window seats, spacious rooms and many windows, its fine woodwork and interior decorations undisturbed by the changing tenants of over a century and a half. The old staircase with its three original patterns of balusters is still intact and in a condition seldom found in houses of that period. In the main dining room an especially fine mantel carved in white pine immediately draws the eye. Bordering the fireplace are the original old Dutch tiles lending a blue tint to the room.

On the second floor, the southwest room is the one generally believed to have been occupied by General Burgoyne following his surrender at Saratoga. Treated with great respect and consideration by General Schuyler and his men following the signature of the "Convention," their reception afterward in Cambridge was somewhat different.

Prisoner Pays For 'Board'

Travel-stained officers poured into town with their men to find everything in confusion and no arrangements made for their shelter. Even the high commands, Generals Burgoyne, von Riedesel, and Philips had their baggage unceremoniously dumped in the middle of Cambridge Cow Common, and were forced to bargain with the townspeople for "lodgings." Though technically a prisoner, Burgoyne was presented with an exorbitantly high bill for board and rent during his stay.

The Reverend Apthorp returned to England after a few years as rector of Christ Church. During his stay his relations with Harvard College were most friendly. In England he was made Vicar of Croydon, Surrey, Eng. Various other positions given to him showed he was a man of unusual talent.

In March of 1897 Randolph Hall was built forming a wall on two sides of the garden. In 1901 it turned the corner up Plympton Street forming the third side. The garden became a courtyard. Later the building of the University Squash Courts finished the inclosure and the Colonial mansion became a college dormitory. Appearing under the name of Apthorp House in the Harvard Catalogue it was for many years the dormitory for students coming from St. George's School at Newport, a school which furnished most of Harvard's pre-war athletes.

COTTON MEN NAME BEATTIE

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 11 (AP)—Mr. S. Marshall Beattie of Piedmont, S. C., was elected president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association in its final session here Saturday. Mr. C. M. Bailey of Clinton was chosen vice-president and Mr. W. P. Jacobs of Clinton was reëlected secretary.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Farmyard Debate

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

THE MILK in the dish was very good milk indeed and the dish was a very nice dish. But right in the middle of his supper Cat stopped. He lifted his head with a puzzled look. He straightened up slowly and sat for a moment staring at the side of the milk shed.

"Well," he said, "that's most amazing! See here, Dish, I thought you were white when I started drinking my milk. And now, look at you—you're as pink as a hollyhock. Whatever is the matter?"

"I think it must be that I am blushing again," explained Dish.

"Blushing?" repeated Cat. "Blushing? What for, pray?"

"Oh, sir, you know they have been saying for years and years that I ran away with the spoon, and every time I think of it I blush with shame. I didn't run away with the spoon or anything else. I just didn't, that's all!"

Cat looked sober.

"I know, I know," he said. "It really is too bad. But have you forgotten what they say about me? 'Hey, diddle, diddle, the Cat and the fiddle.' Fiddle, indeed! Why, I have a positive dislike for fiddles. I have musical tastes, I admit, but my work is all with the voice."

Just at that minute Cow put her head over the meadow bars.

"My dear friends," said she, "you have been badly treated, but consider my case. 'The cow jumped over the moon.' Did you ever, in all your life, hear anything more ridiculous? Jumped over the moon? A person of my dignity? Besides I couldn't jump over the moon if I tried a hundred years. Why, I can't even jump over the fence—I can hardly jump over the milking stool!"

"Of course not," growled Dog, who sat beside the pump, listening. "Jumping is not your business, that's all. But do I fare any better? 'The little Dog laughed to see such sport.' Now, wouldn't I be a fine watch dog if I did no more than laugh when I saw a cow jumping over the moon! My business is to bark and rouse the family whenever I find queer things going on. Laugh! It's a wonder I can look anyone in the eye with such shameful things said about me!"

* * *

Little Black Hen had been fast asleep in the apple tree, but now she drew her head out from under her wing and gave a sharp little cackle.

"To be sure! To be sure! I don't blame you in the least for being upset by such reports. But you know what they did to me.

Hickety, pickety, my black Hen,
She lays eggs for gentlemen.

Eggs for gentlemen! I wish it to be understood that I lay my eggs expressly for the cook. Who makes the puddings, and cakes, and custards, I should like to know? It is a wonder my business has not been entirely ruined by such talk! Eggs for gentlemen, indeed!" Little Black Hen ruffled her feathers in disgust and settled herself with a flounce.

From higher up in the tree came the voice of Cock A. Doodledoo. He was a bit cross at being wakened and still more cross about what he had to say.

"None of you have been worse spoken of than myself. 'Cock crows in the morn to tell them to rise,'" he repeated. "I do nothing of the sort! I crow in the morning because I feel that way. I'm happy—that's the main reason I crow. What's more, I like to say a pleasant 'Good-morning' to the sun and the world in general. These stupid people, who can't wake up without help, may think I am crowing to waken them. Well, I'm not!" Mr. Cock made a number of croaking noises in his throat and flopped down on his roost.

So very tiny was the tiny voice which piped up next that everyone turned round and round before they discovered that it came from Ladybird, perched up on the topmost rail of the meadow bars.

"Dear, dear!" she sighed. "You have all been mistreated, I know. But think of me! All my life they have been calling after me,

Lady Bird, Lady Bird, fly away home!
Your house is on fire and your children alone!

Can you imagine how one feels? I start out on an errand, leaving the children as snug as can be, and just when I am in the middle of driving a good bargain at the market, down the wind comes that cry, Fly away home!' So off I go—one never can tell, you know. I'm only a Ladybird, but I try to be a good mother, and when anyone shouts out to me that my house is on fire, I feel it is my business to get home as fast as my wings will carry me—"

Ladybird was so worked up that she might have gone on talking all night had she not been interrupted by Goosie Gander, who had stopped for a drink at the well.

"Very true! Very true!" agreed Goosie. "I myself know how annoying a small mistake may be. At one time, some curious person saw fit to ask the question, 'Goosie Goosie Gander, where do you wander?' It seems they thought the question important enough to be written down in a book. One might suppose they would have felt the importance of answering it correctly. But no! The answer given is: 'Upstairs, downstairs, in my lady's chamber.' Absolutely wrong! I have never been inside a house in all my life. It simply isn't done, you know. We geese prefer the great outdoors—above all, the water. Some day the world will produce a goose wise enough to get a correct statement before the public. Too bad! Too bad!"

Quite a crowd had gathered in the farmyard. There was Mouse, squeaking out that he didn't, he didn't, he didn't run up the clock. There were the Three Little Kittens, stoutly declaring that they had not lost their mittens. There was little Pig, squealing at the top of his voice that he had never gone to market in all his life. There was Spider, who flatly denied that he had ever, at any time, frightened Miss Muffet. Last of all, there was Black Sheep, who was a close friend of Little Boy Blue.

"Little Boy Blue," he told them, "is not under the haystack fast asleep. Come and see for yourselves.

So all of them—Dish, Cat, Cow, Dog, Black Hen, Cock, Ladybird, Goosie Gander, Mouse, Three Little Kittens, Little Pig, Spider, and Black Sheep set off for the meadow.

"We might sing, 'Hippety-Hippety-Hop' as we go," suggested Cat, "only, of course, that's wrong, too, for we are not going to the Barber Shop and if we were it wouldn't be to buy candy!"

All working together, pushing and tugging, pulling and hoisting, they finally managed to lift the haystack high enough to look under it.

"Now you can see for yourselves!" said Black Sheep. "Boy Blue isn't under there. He never was under that haystack or any other."

* * *

No telling how the affair might have ended had they not stopped to rest beneath the oak tree on their way home. Old Owl sat on a low branch, enjoying the evening air.

"What's going on?" he questioned. "What are you all talking about?"

Up spoke Black Hen. "They say we do things that we don't do!"

"Whoo?" asked Old Owl.

"Everybody. Just everybody. They even put it in books!" barked Dog.

"Well," said Old Owl, "suppose they do. Didn't you ever read what is said of me?

There was an owl lived in an oak,
Wisky, wasky, weedle;
And every word he ever spoke
Was fiddle, faddle, feedle.

Now did any of you ever hear me say anything of the sort?"

"No! No! No!" shouted the crowd.

"Of course not," Old Owl agreed. "However they got the idea I can't tell. But it seems to amuse them. Why, do you know, I've been told that hundreds of children have laughed about it. So why should I care? I think it is pretty generally understood that someone was just having a joke on me the day they wrote that. It doesn't bother me in the least."

Everyone stared at everyone else, and no one said a word—not a cluck, nor a cackle, nor a moo, nor a quack, nor a grunt was to be heard.

"I'm afraid you don't go at it in the right way," went on Old Owl. "Do you get out a smile and put it on when you hear such things?"

Cow shook her head "No." So did Dish, and Cat, and all the rest.

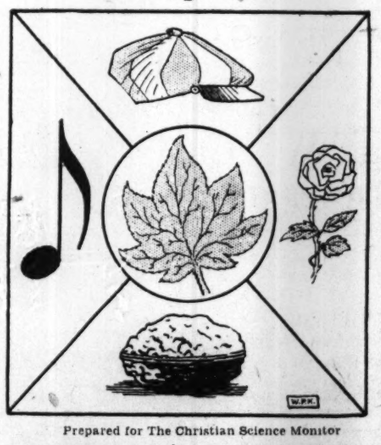
"Oh, well, then," wise Old Owl explained, "of course you will be offended. It's the smiling does the work. Now, all together—let's try it!"

Everyone put on his very best smile—and then, such a gabble. Dish declared that she ran away with the spoon, and she laughed until every drop of milk she held was spilled. Black Hen cackled away at a great rate that she laid eggs for gentlemen, and laughed and laughed to think how funny it was. Goosie Gander insisted that he wandered upstairs and downstairs, and burst into loud Quack-quacks with the thought of such foolishness. And Cock said that he and all cocks crow in the morn to tell folks to rise, and he fairly split the air with his noisy Cock-a-doodle-doo!

"You see," said wise Old Owl, "it's the smiling does it!"

But no one could hear a word he said for all the barking, and cackling, and mewing, and quacking and grunting that was going on below.

Add-a-Letter Anagram



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Add-a-Letter Anagrams Are Played by Adding a Letter to the Name of an Object, Then Rearranging the Letters to Form the Name of Something Else. To Illustrate: You Might Add "P" to "MULE" and Form "PLUME." To Solve This Puzzle, First Name the Pictures. Then (Adding a Letter Each Time) From the Name of the Top Picture Form a Step; From the Left Picture Form a Gem; From the Right Picture Form a Piece of Business; From the Bottom Picture Form a Relation; and From the Center Picture Form a Stream of Burning Vapor. The Five Letters Thus Added May Be Arranged in Five Different Ways, Spelling a Word Each Time.

Playing Circus

Mary Lou's a tiger,
(Her sweater's black and gold)
Betty Jean's a polar bear
Who lives up where it's cold.

Bobby is an elephant
Because his suit is gray,
Don and Dick are acrobats—
For this is circus day.

Martha Sue's a monkey,
And little Ted a clown,
This wild man from the jungle
Is really Jimmy Brown.

Right this way now, ladies,
The show has just begun.
You're sure to get your money's worth,
Three great acts all in one.

WINIFRED CATHERINE MARSHALL.

Young Riders Correct Their Sitting Posture

The Christian Science Monitor - Keystone-Underwood

ENGLISH RIDING SCHOOL USES NEW METHOD

The Wentworth School of Riding, Virginia Water, England, Has Adopted a New Way of Helping Its Young Pupils to Become Good Riders. Mirrors Have Been Placed as an Aid to Correct Sitting Posture. Our Picture Shows Young Riders at the School Correcting Their Riding With Aid of a Mirror.

A Little Girl in Old Japan

By EVANGELINE WEIR

ON ONE of the quaint little streets of old Japan lived a pretty little Japanese girl named Ume. Her house was a low one of wood and paper covered with a tiled roof, and full of sliding doors. There were no tables, chairs or beds inside this little house.

The floors were covered with thick, soft straw mats which were perfectly clean, for everybody sat on the floor with their feet doubled under them. Sometimes they sat on gay silk cushions while they sewed, chatted or sipped tea. But Ume did not care for a pillow. She just dropped down on the mat with her small feet crossed under her when she wished to rest or play on the floor.

There were some closets and a number of nice chests in the little house with its paper walls. In these the clothing and bedding were kept, for the house had no regular sleeping rooms as known to us. Ume's bed was just a thick silk quilt filled with silk floss to make it nice and soft.

During the day it was kept in a closet, but was taken out at night and laid on the floor. At this time the little girl put on a big kimono—a quilted one if the night was cold, a thin one if the weather was warm—then lay down on the bed and went fast asleep.

There was no cellar in Ume's house, and it had no heater or stoves to keep it warm, so they used small fire boxes which looked like earthen bowls and metal jardinieres. These were filled with piles of burning charcoal which gave out very little heat when the weather was cold. Ume kept warm by putting on more clothes, sitting on her feet, and holding her small hands over the low fire.

There was no dining room or table from which to eat her food, so Ume sat on the floor and ate from a tray which her mother placed beside her. She never had any bread, but always a bowl of rice. Sometimes she had a bowl of bean soup, a tiny cup of tea and a few small cakes or sweetmeats.

When they had a big meal with many dishes, Mother brought in a little stool about a foot high, and kneeling on a cushion before it, served food from it and a big tray beside her. Each member of the family had a little tray with chopsticks and a spoon, but no napkins. They did not miss the napkins for near them was set a little basket filled with warm damp towels ready to freshen faces and soiled fingers.

* * *

Ume was very happy and polite. When she got out of bed in the morning she was always smiling and went around bowing and saying "Ohayo," which means "Good morning." Everybody bowed, smiled and said "Ohayo" in return to her greeting.

Ume looked so quaint and pretty when she was dressed ready for school. She wore a bright-colored kimono which was so long that it almost covered her feet. She did not wear a hat or any covering on her head except when the weather was cold, then she put on a draped hood.

On her small bare feet she wore queer wooden clogs with pieces across the soles which raised them three or four inches from the ground. These were kept on by means of a strap, which was slipped between the big toe and the second one. Such a clatter as they made when Ume ran over the stones or tiles! But she could run and play ball and walk on narrow ledges without falling.

The little girl carried her books in a pretty flowered handkerchief or piece of silk which she called a furoshiki. When it rained, she carried a big colored umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper to keep her dry. The school in which she studied her lessons was a low building, one story high, with a playground around it.

* * *

When school began in the little building, it was the noisiest place you ever heard. Every one of the little people began to shout out the things they were trying to memorize. You could not understand a single word. When the lessons were over, the children went into the yard and played games, enjoying themselves as do all healthy boys and girls.

It was not very easy to tell a boy from a girl because they were dressed so much alike. A boy wore a kimono with a skirt fastened over it by means of two narrow bands. It was shorter than the dress worn by a girl for it came just below the knees. On his head, he wore a cap and on his feet the usual wooden clogs.

When Ume went home, she took off her wooden clogs and left them outside the door where several pairs were standing all in a neat row. She then put on a pair of straw sandals or little shoes made of cotton to wear inside the house on the clean straw mats. If she were hungry, she would run to her mother and ask for something to eat and wait patiently while her mother would take down a basket hanging from the ceiling and give her little cakes or something else which she liked.

One of the things which Ume enjoyed was riding in a jinrikisha—a funny little two-wheeled carriage with a hood over it. It was not drawn by a pony, but by a little brown man who stepped into the shafts, caught them in his hands and trotted off just like a real pony. Ume would clap her hands, and he would run faster to please her. Sometimes she would take her baby brother with her. He enjoyed it, too, and clapped his small fists as he saw his sister do.

The little girl loved her brother and sometimes she had to take care of him while the little mother was busy. Tied in a shawl and fastened with a scarf on her back, she would carry him around just as her mother did. He was a clean, dainty baby who had a bath every day in a tub with a charcoal stove under it to heat the water.

Tommy, the White Butterfly

"COME along, Tommy, my son, let us go for a sail," said Father Butterfly one fine summer's day. "A sail?" cried Tommy excitedly. "Oh, Dad, how splendid! But where can we get a sail near here? The sea is so far away, and the river so big and deep; you've often told me I should spoil my wings if I dropped down on the water."

"Ah," said Father Butterfly, "but there's a happy little stream on the other side of that big meadow yonder, and it flows gently downhill to the river. It's great fun, Tommy. Come, follow me, boy."

So away flew the two white butterflies, one so big and strong, and one so tiny and young. But Tommy had a stout heart, and he had been taught to fly well, and so he easily followed his father over the tall hedge.

"But what are we going to sail on?" he asked a little nervously as he saw the brown gurgling stream slipping away beneath him.

"I'll soon show you, my son; just follow me and do as I do," replied his father, and Tommy laughed with joy as he flew along and saw the shiny pebbles and the pretty little fish in the stream below.

"Ha, ha!" gurgled the little brook, running so gently between the tall trees. "So you're coming for a sail on me, Master Tommy, are you? Don't be a bit afraid. I'm quite safe, but you must do exactly what your father tells you."

Tommy had just begun to feel a tiny bit tired, and was thinking that he might possibly find himself falling into the stream after all, and spoiling his nice white wings, when suddenly his father saw a beautiful large leaf coming floating down the stream, and in two seconds he had flown down and landed neatly upon it.

"Come along, Tommy, boy. Gently now! Follow the leaf quietly for a moment, then put on an extra spurt and you'll be over it; then sink down beside me."

Tommy came down obediently to the water, although his wings felt a bit shaky and uncertain, and the singing noise the little stream made almost deafened him. However, in a few seconds he, too, was resting safely on the nice big leaf, and away they went.

It was delightful being carried along without doing any work. The birds were singing in the wood, the big trees swayed their heads gracefully in the breeze, while through the branches the kind old sun smiled down upon them.

Tommy felt very sad when at last his father said: "Now, my son, it's time for us to go home. Up we fly to the hedge on the right, over the top, then a short rest in the grass before our journey back."

"Oh do let us go back the way we came, by the stream!" begged the little butterfly. "It's so lovely!"

His father laughed heartily, and winked at the green leaf.

"Ha, ha!" cried the leaf, "that's a good joke!"

Tommy looked at his father in surprise. Why were they laughing at him?

"My boy, you're asking for something quite impossible," said his father gently. "You see water runs down, not up, therefore our little boat cannot go the other way, and we don't know how to row against the stream, nor can we swim."

"But the fish can," said Tommy sadly. "I wish I were a fish!"

"And I wish I were a butterfly out in the sun, and able to fly," cried a small fish, poking his head out of the water.

"There, there, children," called the stream, "some people are never satisfied. Each one has something the other has not, and each one has a good gift of his very own. Good-by, little butterfly, good-by."

"Good-by, dear Mr. Stream," cried Tommy as he followed his father up into the beautiful clear air, and away over the hedge into the field on the other side. Just a few minutes' rest, and then on they went slowly but steadily till at last they came to a halt among the poppies in their own beloved field. And there they found Mrs. and Miss Butterfly still busy fluttering from flower to flower.

Tommy felt strong and brave when he thought of the distance he had flown, and it was a very happy little butterfly who was tucked up in bed that night.

"The Protector of the Birds of the Woods"

Prince, a famous Austrian police dog, was the guest of honor at the recent annual meeting of the Vienna Animal Protection Society. This seven-year-old Alsatian wolfhound has been specially trained by a Police Inspector to track down bird snarers, and has succeeded in bringing nearly fifty of them to book.

Prince can scent lime-twigs and birds at a great distance, and when let loose in the Vienna Forest soon discovers the lime-twigs or decoy birds hidden beneath the clothes of those who wish to capture singing birds either for sale or for their own pleasure. This dog has been responsible for saving the lives of many hundreds of songsters during the past few years.

Prince was presented with a new collar on which was inscribed: "To the Protector of the Birds of the Woods, from the Vienna Animal Protection Society." But neither this honor, nor the recitation of a poem specially written for him, was appreciated so much as the delicious meal which the children's group of the society had prepared.

Mail Bag

Dear Snubs: Los Angeles, California

I have been planning for a long time to write you, but my mistress is always too busy. I've got her mother started now, and I guess we will get somewhere.

I think, from your diary, that you must have about the same kind of a home I have—a nice bed, plenty of bones, and everybody good to you. It wasn't always as nice as this, though. Once, about four years ago, when I was a little puppy, I was lost on the street. I don't know just how it happened, but I remember that I was cold and very hungry and everybody shooed me away, and then along came my mistress, the prettiest thing you ever saw, with yellow hair and big blue eyes. She stooped down and picked me up. I was dreadfully dirty but she didn't seem to mind—much....

"You poor little thing," she said, and then she carried me across the street and put me in her car and took me home.

The first thing she did when we got there was to give me a pan of warm milk. Boy, it tasted good! Pretty soon the man who lives at our house came home and when he saw me he grinned. "Where did you get that puppy?" he asked.

"She was lost," said my mistress. "I'm going to take her to the S. P. C. A. in the morning.

"Let's keep her," said the man.

"No," said my mistress.

Well, then they decided to give me a bath, but I didn't mind. I was so sleepy after all that milk I just went to sleep in the laundry tray, and next thing I knew it was morning and I was on a cushion with a blanket over me.

Just as soon as the man had gone to the bank my mistress backed the car out and we started for the S. P. C. A. place. It was a queer kind of a place. A lot of cages with a dog in nearly every one. A man in a gray smock took me and put me in one. Well, I didn't like it a bit, and I just sat down and looked at my mistress, and this is what I thought, "Well, I am certainly disappointed in you. I thought you were my friend."

In a minute she said to the man, "Take her out."

"What do you mean?" he asked.

"Why, I couldn't leave her when she looks at me like that," she said.

So the man took me out and my pretty mistress hugged me and kissed the top of my head (I was clean, you know) and we drove home again.

And when the man who lives at our house came home he was delighted. He's a nice man and has taught me lots of tricks. I can sneeze, yawn, sit on my hind legs and toss a biscuit off my nose and catch it. But, honestly, I don't believe he knows, from that day to this, that I went to the S. P. C. A.!

Your loving little friend,
TRIXIE.

Dear Kobe: Gary, Indiana

I was so glad to read your letter in the Mail Bag. Last week Douglas saw seven Pekingese dogs. There were two tiny puppies, one was dark brown and the other one black and white. Their mother was light brown with black on both ears and tail. Do you suppose she is your auntie?

I am a little three months' old white Wyandotte chick. I live with four other white Wyandottes and Biddy, the Rhode Island Red chick. We all had to have our wings clipped the other day because we flew out of the yard into the garden. Douglas is the little boy who feeds me and Priscilla is the little girl who gives me water.

Love from CHICKABIDDY.

P. S.: Douglas is 7 years old and would love to have a letter.

Dear Editor: Cincinnati, Ohio

I always read the Mail Bag, Snubs, and other interesting articles in the Monitor. I have never written a letter to the Mail Bag before, but I enjoy the letters so much that I feel that I should write a letter myself.

My home is in Cincinnati. We have a wonderful zoo here with many animals. Susie, a popular chimpanzee, is the funniest animal in the zoo, I believe, and the strangest animals are the new pair of anteaters with their long noses.

I am 11 years of age and would like to correspond with boys near my age. I am interested in motors and other mechanical things. ROBERT B.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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THE HOME FORUM

"God Bless the Lamplighter"

"THE time of his twilight diligence is near at hand," says Stevenson, in his essay, "A Plea for Gas Lamps." All too seldom now do we see the once-familiar figure come along the street at dusk, leaving in his wake a row of twinkling stars. Perhaps in some dreaming village, at the hour of the moth and the soft-crying bat, we may come upon him all unlooked for, hear the swift crescendo and diminuendo of running feet, the faint and fainter clash of the short ladder against the lamp-post. Then, on a sudden, we may remember little R. L. S. at the window of an Edinburgh house, and cry: "Goodnight, Leerie," after the flying figure, hearing through the gathering gloom and the sound of the night winds the echo of his laughter and his deep: "Goodnight."

Often enough Stevenson's essays set us thinking of Charles Lamb, and vice versa; for there is some similarity of style, and whimsicality, a kind of gallant tilting at windmills that links both writers in our thought, as does even more that lovable quality they have in common which numbers them from first acquaintance among the friends of our heart. "A Plea for Gas Lamps" is peculiarly reminiscent of Lamb's style, beautiful and imaginative language set down with clearly apparent art that yet does not offend, grave and gay so subtly mingled that the author is serious or inconsequential according to our own mood in reading; and so redolent of the charming personal element with which both men infuse their writing that almost we have to look up at the face that leans over our shoulder.

Notice how the author plunges straight into his subject, how easily and logically his essay develops. "Cities given," he says, "the problem was to light them. The moon, from time to time, was doubtless very helpful; the stars had a cheery look among the chimney pots; and a cresset here and there, on church or citadel, produced a fine pictorial effect, and, in places where the ground lay unevenly, held out the right hand of conduct to the benighted." Here is the picture of your infant city, with all its problem of night-lights still before it. When curfew rang all honest citizens indoors at sundown, the issue was plain enough, but free range "after the sun is down and the west faded" brought in its complications.

For all the convenience of our frequent electric lamps, and appreciative as we are therefor, it must have given a fine flavor to the night to fare forth with a stable lanthorn swinging in one's hand. Now and then we may recapture it in some forgotten hamlet, when we take the field-path from the schoolroom, where we have danced, to our cottage among the meadowsweet and dog-roses at the river's brim, carrying our own light with us, like Stevenson's vagabond Pharos, so that we step from one bright pool to another through the thick sweet-scented dark. Doubtless "the work of Prometheus had advanced by another stride," when gas superseded those wavering oil lamps, slung above the street to the peril of that "crane-necked general . . . on a tall charger," whom R. L. S. set galloping upon the affairs of nations; but there is a luminous beauty about candles and lamps that we may find no other where, as if wax and oil kindle a kind of shining peace where there is leisure for rich laughter and brilliant talk no less than for dreams and those strange drifts of words that pass between friends as stillly as snow falls after the too opulent riot of summer. Those soft streams of light, bathing polished floor and golden walls with such bright and tender radiance, hold within their depths just that quality that stirs us at sight of the lamplighter in some dim and gas-lit village street. It is as if a kind hand were laid upon our own, and we paused in our varied careers to remember beauty and all gay simple things.

"Star-rise by electricity" pleased Stevenson not one whit; hardly he admitted its convenience. "To look at it only once," he says, "is to fall in love with gas, which gives a warm domestic radiance fit to eat by." It is a pleasing thing to reflect that this small collection of essays which he named *Virginibus Puerisque*, closes with this paper so redolent of old joys and sweet whimsicalities, full of gentle banter at his own conservatism and a rueful admission of the drawbacks that progress has mitigated. "The conservative," he says, "while lauding progress, is ever timid of innovation; his is the hand upheld to counsel pause; his is the signal advising slow advance." Strange words these from such gallant lips, did we not read on and find the genial laughter, at himself, at the world, breaking out in little quirks and twists of sentences. He loved the picturesque, and would preserve it for us against the stream of moderism which threatens to engulf simplicity and charm in mere efficiency. We must have the one, and yet keep the other, or its spirit, untrammeled and unspoiled; even, R. L. S. insists with his sudden twinkle of fun, at the cost of some inconvenience.

Light is not enough, he points out. It must typify for us warmth and truth, service and happiness, safety and serenity; above all, that enveloping genial love that forever finds the hand of brotherhood within its own. The mellow effulgence of gas lamps pleased him best, and he speaks his last word in this little volume with inimitable grace and a soft gush of laughter: "God bless the lamplighter!" "God bless him indeed! For the term of his twilight diligence is at hand; and for not much longer shall we watch him speeding up the street and, at measured intervals, knocking another luminous hole into the dusk. . . . But where soft joys prevail, where people are convoked to pleasure and the philosopher looks on smiling and silent where love and laughter . . abound, there, at least, let the old mild lustre shine upon the ways of men."

D. T.

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The Young Queen of Scots

The Queen departed from St. Germain-en-Laye in the month of July, and with her went many nobles and Princes. . . .

During the voyage M. de Châtelart made the Queen many sonnets, and when the fog thickened, as the galleys neared the coast of Scotland, Châtelart said that they needed no beacon to guide them over the dark waves when they had the starlike eyes of this fair Queen. . . .

The Queen was now nineteen years old, and passing tall. She was higher of stature than all the Ladies, and as high as a man, and as her uncle; but her majesty and the grace of her motion caused all to forget her height.

Madame de Briante said that she was well aware of all her charms, and heightened them of a purpose. She seldom wore a mask, and even in processions she walked with face uncovered; and often she would eclipse the more glittering splendour of the other Princesses with an artful simplicity; her hands, her ankles and her small feet shod with rare science were peerless; her fingers long and frail; the delight and wonder of the poets; and all at Court imitated the changing shape and colour of her gloves. Her hair was fair, with a golden glinting in it, and cunningly busked. Here she had the aid of Mary Seton, who was, the Queen said, the first busker that was to be seen in any country. Her eyes were changing in colour; and under her long lashes, live with flame, they sometimes seemed hazel-colour and sometimes blue, but when lit up by anger they were like flashing swords, and when she smiled they were like stars. . . .

She wore pearls around her neck, and during her widowhood a veil with a stiff edging; and she carried in her velvet satchel a volume of Ronsard's poems, stamped with her arms, and mended by the poet himself, and a golden whistle. . . .

In playing on the lute she displayed the skill as well as the shapeliness of her matchless hands. She favoured rings, and had a number of them, well-chosen and wrought. Her delicate body was fashioned as it were of steel; she was impetuous and tireless, swift in the chase, and first in the gallop, and ready to ride all day and dance all night, and be fresh at the end as at the beginning of it. Those about her sometimes heard her say that she was sad, but never that she was weary.

Her welcome in Scotland in the mists of Leith was rude; the Scottish nobles, the greater part of them being of the Reformed religion, came to meet her with suspicion, and with jealous glances for her foreign company: but she won them incontinent with her grace and her lovely ways, and many among them, and especially the young, were swept away by admiration.—From "In My End Is My Beginning," by MAURICE BARING.

By Permission of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"Spirit of New York": From an Etching by Emily Burling Waite

MANHATTAN at night, and as seen so often through a veil of haze in the daytime, is a city of silhouettes. Not always is black set off against white, necessarily, as in this etching by Miss Emily Burling Waite; but these contrasts recur constantly, as when a skyscraper standing in the shadow of another building becomes a bluish cube against the background of the structure of lighter tone. Dominant is the mass effect of these buildings, with the window openings providing a relieving pattern of darker notes. Silhouettes of the most contrasting sort are to be noticed along the water front, where are to be found the horizontals of piers, barges, and bridges, opposing the soaring verticles of the tall buildings.

Near by, in lower New York, this etching, "Spirit of New York," was made. The artist has introduced diagonals into her composition, in the form of the traveling cranes at the right and the tangle of triangles in the superstructure of the construction shack in the center foreground. Oppositions of this sort are æsthetically stirring because of their variety and complexity, particularly so when each of the elements is as emphatic as in this composition. As a final means of relief to all these straight lines the artist has touched in indications of delicately curving plumes of steam. One notices, too, how careful she has been to introduce local variety of treatment into the window patterns to prevent them from becoming monotonous. The façade of the skyscraper has been brought into relation with the sky by a definite swirl of atmospherics in the upper left center of the design.

In speaking of the making of this etching, the artist said that the subject immediately appealed to her during a stroll through the financial district when she came, on Liberty Street, to the site of the excavation for the new Federal Reserve Bank. Seating herself on a folding camp stool across the street, she made a preliminary sketch on paper. There were many interruptions by the merely inquisitive. A policeman in plain clothes could not understand why such a sight should inspire an etching.

Returning next day, she set up her easel. Seating herself with her back to the scene she was to etch, she began to draw her composition on the copper plate from its reflection in a mirror. When an etching is to be a portrait of a place or person, with a left and right side that will be recognizable to persons in the finished print, the image on the copper must be reversed if the finished representation is to be correct. One way of accomplishing this reversal is to draw the subject as reflected in reverse in a mirror. Sometimes etchers fail to make these reversals, even to the point of neglecting to reverse their signatures and dates, with the result that these appear reversed in the finished print.

The artist's use of the mirror made her even more a subject of curiosity among the passers-by, and the plain-clothes man requested an explanation as due to a calling that is by nature suspicious in the present of mysterious incidents. Pedestrians would stop, peer into the mirror, then look a bit abashed as they found themselves looking into the face of the artist. At last the plain clothes man volunteered to keep the crowd in motion and henceforth her view of her subject was unobstructed.

In New York, buildings frequently are taken down and greater ones erected. This results in an atmosphere of unrest, of motion, of the struggle to attain. In her etching, "Spirit of New York," the artist has embodied this spirit of growth and of progress by her sharp contrasts of light and dark and their distribution through the composition

Sonnet

Across the heaving ocean's billowy flow,
Lie paths of gold that deepen into red:
The west is bright: black storm-clouds overhead
Give a strange sweetness to the evening glow.
The swell of the Atlantic breaks below
With thunderous resonance: long lines of white
Tell where the iron coast beats back the might
Of stormy seas:—dark headlands fringed with snow—
From blue Loophead to Arran's sunken strand—
Deep gloomy precipice-encircled bays,
Sheer craggy islets, flats of whitened sand,
Are all scarce dimmed by veils of purpling haze:
While somewhere in the glory of the west
Lie the enchanted Islands of the Blest.

—EDMOND HOLMES, in "Sonnets and Lyrics."

The Little Bells of Sevilla

The ladies of Sevilla go forth to take the air,
They loop their lace mantillas, a red rose in their hair;
Upon the road Delicias their little horses run,
And tinkle, tinkle, tinkle, the bells go every one.

Beside the Guadalquivir, by orange-scented way,
The ladies of Sevilla they come at cool of day;
They wave their fans coquettish, their black eyes gleam and glow,
And all their little carriage bells a-jingle, jingle, go.

There, too, the caballeros drive in the perfumed breeze,
Upon the road Delicias among the flowering trees;
Beneath their brown sombreros their dark eyes flame and flash,
And all their little horses' bells right merrily they crash.

Beside the Guadalquivir the hours are very fair,
The nightingale is tuning upon the scented air;
Oh, laughing Andalusia, beloved of the sun,
Your merry, merry little bells, they call me every one.

—DORA SIGERSON SHORTER, in "Madge Linsey, and Other Poems."

A Russian Peasant Woman

Nothing is so wonderfully majestic as a good sample of a peasant woman. She is robust, benevolent, and condescending. Conscious of her vivid strength, she works and surveys like an energetic queen, fearing nothing, and acting for ten persons at once. All her dozen children do not embarass her. Every one gets his place, his occupation, and she rules the house just by words and smiles. Such women are the benefit of every people, and the blessing of the world.

Our Russian women are not only brave but endowed with a delicious tenderness of heart; and both these qualities make them unselfish, ready to help, and to take upon their shoulders every hard work.—From "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," by CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY. Edited by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Η ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΣΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΠΕΡΤΑΤΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐθεώρει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς πανταχοῦ παρόντα καὶ ἀεὶ ἀντοτε πρόθυμον νὰ ἱκανοποιῇ πᾶσαν ἀνάγκην τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Ἀνεγνώριζεν ὅτι ὁ μόνος νόμος ὅστις ἠδύνατο ἐν τῇ πραγματικότητι νὰ φθάσῃ ἕνα ἢ νὰ ἔχῃ πραγματικὴν ἐνέργειαν ἐπὶ τῆς ζωῆς αὐτοῦ ἦτο ὁ τέλειος πνευματικὸς νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ νόμος οὗτος, πάντοτε λειτουργῶν καὶ ἀναλλοίωτος, παράγει ἀφεύκτως καλὰ καὶ ἱκανοποιητικὰ ἀποτελέσματα, καθιστῶν ἀνίσχυρον τὸν νόθον ὑλικὸν νόμον μὲ τὸ νὰ καταστρέφῃ αὐτὸν ἐντελῶς. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς δὲν ἐλησμόνησε ποτὲ ὅτι ὁ Θεός, ὧν ἡ μόνη δύναμις, παρουσία, καὶ νοημοσύνη, εἶναι ὁ φροντιστὴς διὰ πᾶσαν ἀνθρωπίνην ἀνάγκην. Ἦτο ἡ βεβαία αὐτοῦ γνῶσις τοῦ τοιούτου ἤτις τὸν ἐβοήθησε νὰ ἐκτελέσῃ πολλὰ λεγόμενα θαύματα, ἂν καί, τῷ ὄντι, ἦσαν ἁπλᾶ καὶ φυσικὰ δείγματα τῆς παρουσίας καὶ ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ὁ Χριστιανὸς Ἐπιστήμων γνωρίζει, καθὼς καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐδίδαξεν, ὅτι ἄνευ τοῦ Θεοῦ δὲν δύναται νὰ πράξῃ τίποτε, ὅτι εἶναι ὁ Πατὴρ ὅστις "ἐκτελεῖ τὰ ἔργα." Καθὼς τις προσπαθεῖ νὰ διορθώσῃ τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ σκέψιν, ἐμμένων εἰς τὰς φιλοστόργους, ἐντίμους, καὶ ἀγνὰς σκέψεις, προετοιμάζεται νὰ κατανοήσῃ καὶ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν περὶ τῆς δημιουργίας τοῦ Θεοῦ μετὰ πεποιθήσεως καὶ βεβαιότητος ὁμοίας μὲ ἐκείνην ἣν εἶχεν ὁ Κύριος.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τονίζει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἥτις ἀποκαλύπτεται εἰς τὸ πρῶτον κεφάλαιον τῆς Γεννέσεως, ὅπου ἀναγιγνώσκομεν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς ἐποίησεν τὰ πάντα, καὶ ἰδὲν ὅτι ἦσαν "καλὰ λίαν." Τώρα ὁ Θεὸς ἀναγνωρίζεται γενικῶς ὡς ἡ ὑπερτάτη αἰτία ἢ δημιουργός. Τότε, βεβαίως, εἶναι ἀσυνεπὲς δι' οἱονδήποτε διανοούμενον νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι ὁ παντοδύναμος Θεός, ἡ τὸ καλόν, ἠδύνατο νὰ δημιουργήσῃ τι ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸν Ἑαυτόν Του. Μόνον καθὼς σκεπτώμεθα ὀρθῶς, κρίνοντες ἐκ τῆς βάσεως τῆς ἡγεμονίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἀναγνωρίζοντες ὅτι ὁ νόμος Του μόνον κυβερνᾷ, θὰ βοηθηθῶμεν νὰ ἀποδείξωμεν ὅτι ἡ ἀλήθεια ἀναστρέφει πᾶν τὸ δυστυχοῦς ἢ ἀσυμφώνου φύσεως διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου αἱ ὑλικαὶ αἰσθήσεις θὰ προσεπάθουν νὰ μᾶς ἀπατήσουν.

Βεβαίως εἰς τὸ σύμπαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὅπερ εἶναι πνευματικόν, αἴσθησις χάους ἢ συγχύσεως δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ. Τοιαύτη κατάστασις δὲν προέρχεται ἐκ Θεοῦ οὔτε ἔχει ὑποστήριξιν ἀπὸ τὸν Θεόν. Διασαφηνίζεται δέ, καθὼς τις συλλογίζεται λογικῶς, ὅτι ἐπειδὴ τὸ χάος ἢ ἡ σύγχυσις δὲν ἔχουν θείαν αἰτίαν ἢ ἐπικύρωσιν, δὲν ἔχουν πραγματικὴν αἰτίαν. Καθὼς οἱ ἄνθρωποι συναισθάνονται πληρέστερον ὅτι δὲν δύναται νὰ ὑπάρξῃ ἀπόρροια ἄνευ πραγματικῆς αἰτίας, πᾶσαι αἱ ταραχώδεις καταστάσεις θὰ ἐλλατωθοῦν, μέχρις ὅτου ἐξαφανισθοῦν ἐπὶ τέλους.

Καθὼς ἕκαστον ἄτομον μανθάνῃ νὰ ἀφήνῃ τὸν Θεὸν νὰ κυβερνᾷ τὴν σκέψιν του δηλαδή, καθὼς φιλοξενεῖ καλάς, ὑγιεῖς, περιχαρεῖς σκέψεις, τοιαῦται καταστάσεις ὅπως στενοχωρία, διαμάχη, καὶ ἀσθένεια θὰ ἐλλατωθοῦν, καὶ ἡ χαρά, ἡ εὐαρέστησις, καὶ ἡ ἀδελφικὴ ἀγάπη θὰ αὐξηθοῦν. Ἡ προσπάθεια ἑνὸς νὰ ἐξαγνίσῃ τὴν διάνοιάν του ἀξίζει τὸν κόπον. Ἡ ἀληθὴς εἰρήνη καὶ εὐτυχία ἔρχονται διὰ τῆς ἐπιγνώσεως τοῦ πόσον καλὸς εἶναι ὁ Θεός· πόσον ἕτοιμος νὰ βοηθῇ, προστατεύῃ καὶ παρηγορῇ. Ὅσον μεγαλύτερον εἶναι ὁ ἀριθμὸς τῶν ἀτόμων ἅτινα ἀφήνουν τὴν σκέψιν των νὰ κυβερνᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τόσον ἐνωρίτερον θὰ πραγματοποιηθῇ ἡ κυβέρνησις Αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ὅλων τῶν λαῶν. Αἱ καλαὶ σκέψεις πρέπει νὰ ἐπιφέρουν καλὰς σχέσεις μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν· καὶ αὐτὸς πράγματικῶς, εἶναι ὁ μόνος τρόπος ὑπερνικήσεως τῶν φιλοπολέμων, καχυπόπτων, ἀσθενῶν σκέψεων, καὶ τῶν ἐξ αὐτῶν προερχομένων δυστυχῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Εὑρέτις καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, μεταχειρίζεται τὴν λέξιν "Ἀρχή" ὡς συνώνυμον πρὸς τὸν Θεόν. Ἐν σελίδι 41 τῶν "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διαφόρων Συγγραμμάτων) λέγει, "Ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ ἥτις κυβερνᾷ τὸ σύμπαν, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου συμπεριλαμβανομένου, ἐὰν ἀποδεικνύεται, εἶναι ἱκανὴ δι' ὅλας τὰς ἐπειγούσας ἀνάγκας." Ἄρρητοι ἀριθμοὶ Χριστιανῶν Ἐπιστημόνων ἀπέδειξαν τοῦτο ἀληθές. Ἡ ἰδία Ἀρχὴ ἦν ἀπέδειξεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς λειτουργεῖ μέσῳ πνευματικοῦ νόμου τώρα, καὶ τὸ ἀποτέλεσμα δέον νὰ εἶναι τὸ ἴδιον σήμερον ὅπως καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐποχήν του—ἡ ὑπερνίκησις τοῦ κακοῦ ἢ τῆς ἀσυμφωνίας.

Ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος ἀνταναklᾷ τὴν θείαν κυβέρνησιν, διότι, ὢν ὁμοιότης τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀνταναklᾷ πάσας τὰς Θεοειδεῖς ἰδιότητας. Ἡ ἀντίληψις τούτου κάμνει ἕνα νὰ ἐνεργῇ σοφῶς καὶ ἀριλαύτως. Μὲ τὸν Θεὸν κυβερνῶντα πᾶν τὸ πραγματικόν, δὲν πρέπει νὰ ὑπάρχῃ πίστις εἰς τὴν ἀμφιβολίαν, τὸν φόβον ἢ ἀνταγωνισμόν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον μία συνεχῶς διαπτυσσομένη συναίσθησις ἐλευθερίας, χαρᾶς, καὶ εἰρήνης. Καθὼς ἡ μὴ πραγματικότης τοῦ ὑλικοῦ κόσμου καθίσταται φανερωτέρα, θὰ ἀνησυχοῦμεν ἢ στενοχωρούμεθα ὀλιγώτερον περὶ τοῦ τί δυνατὸν ἡ ὑλικὴ αἴσθησις νὰ ὑποβάλῃ ἐν εἴδει συγχύσεως, κακοπαθείας, δυστυχήματος, ἐλλείψεως, ἀσθενείας. Μὲ τὴν συναίσθησιν μιᾶς ὑπερτάτης δυνάμεως—Θεοῦ—βασιλευούσης, δὲν θὰ ὑπῆρχον ἀντιφατικοὶ σκοποί· καὶ οὐδεὶς θὰ ἐτοποθετεῖτο ὅπου δὲν θὰ ἦτο τελείως ἀσφαλής, εὐτυχὴς καὶ χρήσιμος.

Ὅτι ὁ Ψαλμογράφος ἴδεν ὡς ἀληθὲς εἰς τὴν ἐποχήν του, εἶναι ἀληθὲς σήμερον δηλαδή, ὅτι "τοῦ Κυρίου εἶναι ἡ βασιλεία, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐξουσιάζει τὰ ἔθνη." Αὐτὴ εἶναι μία πολὺ ἱκανοποιητικὴ σκέψις, ἐπιφέρουσα βαθμιαίως καλλιτέραν αἴσθησιν συνεργασίας μεταξὺ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν ἐθνῶν. Ὁ σκοπὸς τοῦ καλοῦ εἶναι νὰ ἑνώσῃ. Ὁ Θεὸς ὅστις εἶναι Ἀγάπη δὲν προξενεῖ διαιρέσεις ἢ φατρίας. Αἰσθάνεταί τις ὅτι τὴν σήμερον ἔτι καὶ εἰς ὠκεανὸς δὲν δύναται νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι χωρίζει, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἑνώνει, χώρας. Ταχυκίνητα πλοῖα ὑπερνικοῦν τοὺς φραγμοὺς τοῦ διαστήματος· τὰ σύρματα καὶ ὁ ἀσύρματος ἐξουδενίζουν τοὺς περιορισμοὺς τοῦ χρόνου. Τώρα χρειαζόμεθα μίαν ἀληθεστέραν αἴσθησιν ἀδελφικῆς ἀγάπης νὰ μᾶς κάμῃ νὰ ἑνώσωμεν τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ νὰ ἐργασθῶμεν μὲ ἑνότητα σκοποῦ καὶ προθέσεως ἵνα ὑπερνικήσωμεν τὸ μῖσος, τὴν ζηλοτυπίαν, ἀπληστίαν, τὰς φυλετικὰς καὶ δογματικὰς διαφοράς.

Καθὼς ὅλα τὰ ἔθνη ἔρχωνται εἰς συμφωνίαν μὲ τὴν κυβέρνησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ προϊόντος τοῦ χρόνου ἀποδείξουν ὅτι "αὐτὸς ἐξουσιάζει τὰ ἔθνη," εἶναι λογικὸν νὰ προσδοκῶμεν ὅτι ὁ ὑψηλὸς οὗτος σκοπὸς πρέπει ἀφεύκτως νὰ τὸ συμπλησιάσῃ περισσότερον, Ἐθνικαὶ καὶ ἀτομικαὶ διαφοραὶ δέον νὰ ἀδυνατίσουν, δίδουσαι μεγαλυτέραν ἐλευθερίαν διὰ προαγωγὴν εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ βοηθοῦσαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ ἴδουν ὅτι οἱ λεγόμενοι ἐναντισύμενοι νόμοι ἢ δυνάμεις δὲν ὑπάρχουν οὐδαμοῦ πραγματικῶς, ἀφοῦ τῷ ὄντι, καθὼς ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει "ἡ κυβέρνησις τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης εἶναι ὑπερτάτη" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany) (Ἡ Πρώτη Ἐκκλησία τοῦ Χριστοῦ, ἡ Ἐπιστήμων, καὶ Ἀνάμικτα, σ. 278).

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

God's Government Supreme

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS regarded God as ever present and ever willing to supply every need of men. He recognized that the only law that could in reality touch one or have any real effect in his life was God's perfect spiritual law. This law, ever operating and unchangeable, inevitably produces good and satisfying results, rendering powerless spurious material law by completely destroying it. Jesus never forgot that God, being the only power, presence, and intelligence, is the provider of every human need. It was his certain knowledge of this that enabled him to perform many so-called miracles, though, in fact, they were simple and natural proofs of the presence and love of God.

A Christian Scientist knows, even as Jesus taught, that without God he can do nothing, that it is the Father that "doeth the works." As one endeavors to correct his own thinking by holding to loving, honest, and pure thoughts, he is being prepared to understand and demonstrate the truth about God's creation with confidence and assurance such as the Master had.

Christian Science emphasizes the truth revealed in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read that God made everything, and saw that it was "very good." Now God is generally acknowledged as the one supreme cause or creator. Then, surely, it is inconsistent for any thinker to believe that omnipotent God, or good, could create anything unlike Himself. Only as we think rightly, reasoning from the basis of the supremacy of God, and acknowledging that His law alone governs, shall we be able to prove that the truth reverses anything of an unhappy or inharmonious nature by which the material senses would try to deceive us.

Certainly in God's universe, which is spiritual, no sense of chaos or confusion can exist. Such a condition is not of God; neither has it any support from God. And it becomes clear, as one reasons logically, that as chaos or confusion has no divine cause or sanction, it has no real cause. As men more fully realize that there can be no effect without a real cause, all troublous conditions will grow less, until they finally disappear.

As each individual learns to let God govern his thinking; that is, as he entertains good, healthy, joyous thoughts, such conditions as worry, strife, and disease will decrease, and joy, contentment, and brotherly love will increase. The effort to purify one's thinking is worth while. True peace and happiness come by knowing how good God is; how ready to help, protect, and comfort. The greater the number of individuals who let their thought be God-governed, the sooner will His government of all peoples be realized. Good thoughts must bring about good relationships between men and nations; and this, in fact, is the only way to overcome warlike, distrustful, sick thoughts, and their resultant unhappy effects.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, uses the word "Principle" as a synonym for God. On page 41 of "Miscellaneous Writings" she says, "The divine Principle which governs the universe, including man, if demonstrated, is sufficient for all emergencies." Untold numbers of Christian Scientists have proved this to be true. The same Principle which Jesus demonstrated is operating through spiritual law now, and the result must be the same now as in his day—the overcoming of evil or discord.

The real man reflects divine government, for, being God's likeness, he reflects all Godlike qualities. The understanding of this causes one to act wisely and unselfishly. With God governing all that is real, there should be no belief in doubt, fear, or antagonism, but rather a continually unfolding realization of freedom, joy, and peace. As the unreality of the material world becomes more evident, we shall be less concerned or worried about what material sense may suggest in the way of confusion, distress, accident, lack, disease. With the realization of one supreme power—God—reigning, there would be no conflicting purposes; and no one would be placed where he would not be perfectly safe, happy, and useful.

What the Psalmist saw as true in his day is true today; that is, that "the kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations." This is a very satisfying thought, gradually bringing about a better sense of coöperation among men and nations. The purpose of good is to unite. God, who is Love, does not cause divisions or factions. One feels that nowadays even an ocean cannot be said to divide, but to unite, countries. Fast-moving boats are overcoming the barriers of space; cables and wireless are eliminating the restrictions of time. Now we need a truer sense of brotherly love to make us join hands, and work with unity of aim and purpose to overcome hatred, jealousy, greed, racial and doctrinal differences.

As all nations come into agreement with God's government, and in course of time prove that "he is the governor among the nations," it is logical to expect that this high purpose must inevitably draw them closer together. National and individual differences must fall away, giving greater freedom to advance in the understanding of the truth, and enabling men to see that so-called opposing laws or forces do not in reality exist anywhere, since indeed, as Mrs. Eddy says, "the government of divine Love is supreme" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 278).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

The Little Town of Buddlecombe

The ancient little town of Buddlecombe, originally pressed down the mouth of a narrow valley to the sea, from which it is protected by rampart and breakwater, has, in the course of the centuries, scaled the nearer of the two hills that confine it. Nowadays, its streets go everywhere up and down. A precipitous lane is climbed by the ridge-like steps of an Italian donkey-path; the old town gardens, massively walled, are built in tiers, so that the apple trees on the higher levels scatter their blossoms on the gardens beneath. Coming from the upland, three driving-roads drop into the town at a bold gradient; and vehicles, whether they mount or descend, creep like snails.

Half-way down the sheerest of the three, the quaint little old houses, that set in, oddly enough, just where the road is steepest, appear to cling shoulder to shoulder, each a story or a half-story lower than the last, their lines all out of drawing with age and the insecurity of their foothold; while those at the bottom of the hill, seen from this point but as a dimpling cluster of gables, dormers, chimneys, look till you are virtually upon them, as if they were standing in the sea. The roofs of one and all are silvered with the mortar of innumerable repairs, some of their ancient tiles flying off afresh in every rowdy equinox.

The sea-front is crescent-shaped; and a high, wooded cliff, which leaves room for no more than a footpath between it and the surf-rolled shingle, cuts the town in two. The smaller half, grouped about the harbour, includes the old custom house, a couple of ramshackle magazines and their yards, an ancient inn or two, all bustling places once on a time, when Elephants' Teeth and Gold Dust were unshipped here, and the stuffs and linens of England arrived on packhorses for transit to France. . . . Now, there is little doing, either here or in the tiny, antiquated storehouses and weighing-sheds out on the famous old stone quay that crooks round the harbour. In these sheds children play, or visitors shelter while peeping forth at the great waves which, in stormy weather, toss up over the breakwater; and the storehouses are closed and deserted. A claim to notice, though, they still have. More than one of them is tinted a delicate pink; and the rays of the setting summer sun, catching this, reflect it like a rose in the harbor: which sometimes, half full, lies a pool of melted turquoise; sometimes, during the spring-tides, when the moored boats ride level with the quay, has no more colour in it than an empty glass, or a pure sky before dawn.—HENRY HANDEL RICHARDSON, in "The Way Home."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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FRESH BUYING FORCES STOCK PRICES HIGHER

Telephone at a New Low Before Turn for the Better Comes

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—The stock market resumed its familiar course of alternate dips and rebounds at the start of the new week today, but in the late trading showed a liberal sprinkling of gains ranging from fractions to 2 or 3 points.

Auburn was up around 8 points. Armour of Delaware preferred, Cudahy and Wilson were up 1 to 3.

The rails were firm with Santa Fe, both common and preferred, and Union Pacific up a point or more.

After touching a new low, American Telephone fully recovered.

Transactions totaled about 600,000 shares.

Awaiting Breathing Spell

Financial quarters were manifestly encouraged by Washington advices indicating that a quick compromise on the relief measure would follow the veto of the Garner bill, and that Congress might adjourn by the end of the week. While it is felt in some quarters that the session of Congress has dragged on so long that much of the effect of adjournment may have been lost, Wall Street was still extremely anxious to be granted a breathing spell from the pressure of legislative uncertainties.

The persistent support shown by the bulk of the share market at the cyclical low level reached six weeks ago has evidently begun to make the short interest a little uneasy. Shorts have felt fairly secure in their position, in view of the extreme summer slump in industrial activity, and the certainty that earnings reports will make a dismal showing, but in view of the thinness of the market the short side could easily get overcrowded.

While Saturday's figures for June showed an increase in the short interest during that month of only 71,150 shares, some brokerage quarters were of the opinion that the short position had been somewhat expanded in the last fortnight.

Commodity prices are being watched even more closely than securities in some quarters, where it is felt that this summer may mark a turn in the business cycle. Some authorities point out that a turn in commodities has frequently come sporadically in a few isolated spots, such as livestock and sugar, which have recently been advancing. Whether the Lausanne agreement will have any immediate effect upon commodities remains to be seen. While the numerous uncertainties still surrounding the central European situation may militate against needed raw material purchases, it is possible that German concerns may feel justified in doing some fresh buying during the summer.

Bonds Are Strong

Domestic corporation bonds today took the play away from foreign government obligations in a market that was fairly broad. The foreign list as a whole was steady despite a reaction in German bonds and fairly heavy selling of Brazilian issues.

The German 7s and 5½s reacted under selling which was believed to represent profit-taking. They had been bid up sharply last week. Brazilian issues sold off coincident with reports of a revolution in the State of Sao Paulo. Brazilian Government issues were down a point or so and Sao Paulo 7s of 1940 reacted more sharply.

Railroad liens attracted considerable buying attention in the domestic group. Canadian Pacific obligations were in fairly brisk demand. The debenture 4s, which advanced 8 points last week to 68, extended their gain into new high ground for the year. Santa Fe 4½s of 1948 were up a fraction.

Utility issues also showed better tone, following their rather erratic price course of last week. American Telephone issues advanced fractionally. Western Electric 5s were a shade higher.

In the industrial group, Shell Union Oil 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s were up a substantial fraction. Dodge Brothers 6s moved up a point at the opening and held their gain.

United States Government obligations were in good demand, extending by fair-sized fractions their gains of last week with the single exception of the Treasury 3¾ of 1940-43 which in early trading were a shade lower.

INVESTORS SYNDICATE ASSETS $48,905,787

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 11—Assets of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis totaled $48,905,787 as of June 30, 1932, an increase for the first six months of 1932 of $2,259,568, according to the company's financial statement, released today by E M. Richardson, treasurer.

Combined capital, surplus and reserves totaled $6,274,180 on June 30 according to the statement.

Cash on hand and in banks amounted to $810,017, again of $97,444 for the first six months of the year.

Bonds and securities totaled $5,036,405, the statement shows, which represents a gain of $879,564 for the same period.

WHOLESALE PRICES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, July 11—Wholesale prices for the week ended July 2 increased on the average of six-tenths of 1 per cent when compared with the week ended June 25, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics. It was the second consecutive week that gains were shown and is the first time that this has happened since the bureau started making weekly reports from the first of the year. The bureau's index number for the week of July 2 stood at 64.4, compared with 64.0 for the preceding week and 63.7 for the week of June 18.

UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Union Oil Company of California reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,500,000 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equa to 34 cents a share on the 4,386,070 shares, compared with $1,900,000 or 43 cents a share, for the first half of 1931.

OMIT JANTZEN MILLS DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11—Jantzen Knitting Mills omitted the quarterly dividend on the common stock due at this time. Three months ago a dividend of 3 cents was paid.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 9
3	⅝	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅝	1⅝	..	Adams Express	100	2	2	2	2
30⅝	12	2	Adams Millis	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	..
3½	1½	..	Advance Rumely	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	5⅞	5	5⅞	5¼
62½	32¾	4½g1	Air Reduction	1200	33⅜	32	33⅜	32
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	8⅝	9	9⅜	9½
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
87½	42½	6g	Allied Chem	8200	46⅜	43¼	46⅜	45⅞
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
13⅜	4	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ag Cn Del	100	4½	4½	4½	..
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	43	40	42⅞	40½
73⅞	29⅝	5g	Am Can	13200	33¼	31⅜	33¼	32
8⅜	3¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	4	4	4	3⅞
49⅞	16⅛	7	Am Car & F pf	30	19¼	18	18	18¼
14	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	12	12	12	..
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	400	2¾	2½	2½	2⅝
21⅝	11	2	Am Ice	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
8½	2⅝	..	Am International	200	3	3	3	3¼
6⅜	1⅜	..	Am Metal	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
16⅝	3⅜	1	Am Power & Lt	3200	4	4	4	4
58	15⅛	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	16	16	16	15½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	13	11¾	13	11
6½	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	1400	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4
18⅝	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	300	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
55	15	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	29	28	28	..
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
39¼	14	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	18½	17¾	18½	..
88⅛	50	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	56½	56½	56½	..
137⅜	71¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	37200	72¾	70¼	72¾	71¾
76	12	..	Am Type F pf	2000	13	13	13	..
34½	7	2	Am Wat W&E	400	12	11¾	12	11⅜
75	27	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	37	37	37	..
5⅝	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	100	2	2	2	..
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	18½	18	18½	18
5	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
12⅜	3	..	Anaconda Copp	1200	4	3⅞	4	4
9	3⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	100	5	5	5	5
44	24	7	Armour Del pf	200	44	41	43	43
2	½	..	Armour Ill A	1100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1½	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4½	3⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	200	11½	9½	11½	9
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7200	21⅜	19¾	21⅜	19¾
86	37	5	Atchison pf	400	37½	36¼	36¼	35
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	10	9⅞	9⅞	..
12⅞	8⅝	..	Atl Refining	400	11¼	10½	11⅛	10½
151¾	28¾	4g	Auburn Auto	24100	59	45	58	45½
16	12	1	Austin Nichols A	20	12	12	12	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
			—B—					
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
41½	6½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
5⅞	3⅜	1	Barnsdall A	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
44⅜	31	..	Beech-Nut Pack	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	..
4⅞	1⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4	4	4	4
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	700	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	400	9	8⅝	9	8⅞
74	7½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	22	21⅜	22	21⅞
2¼	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
43⅜	20⅜	2	Borden	1300	21¼	20¾	21¼	20⅝
12⅜	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	400	4	4	4	4
11¾	3	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4	3¾	4	..
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	11500	21¾	19⅜	21⅜	19¾
78⅜	43½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	50¾	47¼	50¾	46½
10½	2⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	..
58	23¼	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	33½	33½	33½	..
89½	49¼	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	52	50	52	50
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	100	23¼	22¼	23½	23
75	35	7	Bucyrus E pf	10	35	35	35	..
2¾	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	100	¾	¾	¾	..
13	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
21¾	3½	2½	Bush Terminal	200	4	4	4	..
19	7⅛	..	Byers	400	9¼	8⅝	9¼	..
			—C—					
4	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2	1⅞	2	2
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20⅝	6½	1¼	Canadian Pacific	3200	9½	9	9½	9⅝
22¼	19	..	Capital Admin pf	100	20	20	20	..
43⅜	16¾	..	Case Thresh	13100	25	22	25	23¼
12½	7½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	400	4½	4¼	4½	4½
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	20	65	60	65	65
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	4½	4⅜	4½	..
70⅝	4⅛	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
31½	9⅞	2½	Ches & Ohio	3200	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	10⅛
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	4	4	4	..
3¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1	1	1	..
12⅜	2	..	Chi & N'western	700	3½	2½	3½	2⅝
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
14	7	2	Chi Yellow Cab	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
15⅜	5	..	Chrysler	900	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
28½	13	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	13⅜	13	13	13½
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	64	64	64	..
31½	11	1	Colgate1Palm-P	400	12	12	12	11½
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	75	75	75	..
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	5	5	5	..
16⅜	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	2600	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	18½	17½	18¼	..
7⅛	4¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1700	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	6¾
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	400	4	4	4	4
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	13	13	13	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	11½	11½	11½	11½
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	4¼	4¼	4½	4½
4¾	1⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	1300	2½	2	2	2
11⅞	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
68⅜	31½	4	Consol Gas	10800	36	33½	36	34½
95	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	85	85	85	85½
7⅛	4	..	Consol Oil	700	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
41	17⅜	2½	Cont Can	1200	20½	20	20½	20
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
7	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
47⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	2500	27½	25¼	27¼	25¾
129½	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	30	109	109	109	108¼
4¾	1⅜	..	Coty	100	2	2	2	1⅝
24	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork & S	100	19	19	19	..
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	120	16	15⅝	15⅝	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	1100	27	26¼	27	26
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	1	⅞	1	⅞
			—D—					
5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	4½	4½	4½	..
5¼	4	.60	Dauega Stores	100	4½	4½	4½	..
81½	32	9	Del & Hudson	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	..
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
122	54	8	Detroit Edison	300	55½	55	55½	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	600	10	9⅞	10	..
22	7½	3	Dresser A	100	8	8	8	..
59¾	22⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	9600	23¾	22⅜	23¾	23
97	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	92	91	91	..
			—E—					
87⅜	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	4100	37⅜	35⅝	37⅝	36¼
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	110	105	104¾	105	..
22¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	400	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	200	⅝	.6	.6	..
4	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
15⅜	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	3⅛	2⅞	3	2⅞
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	11½	11¼	11½	10¾
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bld	100	12	12	12	..
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	500	9¾	9¼	9¾	..
10	2	..	Erie RR	100	3	3	3	..
			—F—					
7⅞	2½	..	Fashion Park pf	100	3	.3	3	..
14	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	400	8	8	8	..
64	30	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	50	30¼	30¼	30¼	..
3⅝	1½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	1½	1½	1½	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	8	8	8	..
53	35	2½	First Nat Stores	2300	38	36	37¾	36
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
21½	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
4½	1	..	Foundation	300	1	1	1	..
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	100	1	1	1	..
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	200	12	11⅞	12	..
3½	3	..	Fuller 2pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
			—G—					
5⅜	½	..	GenAm Inv	400	1	⅞	1	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	10½	10⅛	10½	..
15½	4¾	1	Gen Asphalt	300	6⅝	6½	6½	..
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	12	11½	12	11⅜
16½	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
11¼	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1700	10¾	10⅜	10¾	10¾
26½	8½	.80	Gen Electric	13880	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9½
40½	19⅜	3	Gen Foods	2300	20⅝	20	20⅝	20¼
30	5½	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	5½
37	28	3	Gen Mills	200	30	29¾	30	29⅜
88	76½	6	Gen Mills pf	100	76½	76½	76½	..
24⅝	5⅝	1	Gen Motors	4100	8	7⅞	8	8
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	57	56	57	56¼
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
28⅝	6⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
16	8	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	100	9	9	9	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	500	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13
68½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	48⅛	48⅛	48½	..
6½	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	2800	5¼	4⅜	5⅛	4⅞
19⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	600	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
5⅝	2¼	..	Goodrich	100	2½	2½	2½	..
17	7	..	Goodrich pf	400	8	8	8	..
18¾	5½	..	Goodyear	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
18½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	3100	18½	17	18¼	17
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	5100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1800	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛	6⅜
13¼	5	..	Great Nor Ore	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sug	500	5⅛	5	5	5¼
1¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	500	½	½	½	½
			—H—					
2¼	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
19	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
28⅛	14	2	Hercules Powder	400	14¼	14	14	14½
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	65	65	65	64
10⅜	3	..	Hollander	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
4	1	..	Houdaille Her B	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
24⅜	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	10½	10¼	10½	..
5⅛	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
57½	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	42½	42½	42½	43
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
			—I—					
18¼	4¾	..	Ill Central	400	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
37⅜	7½	2	Indus Rayon	100	9¼	9¼	9½	9½
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	5200	6¼	5¾	6¼	5
117	52½	6g	Int Business M	1200	57¼	53½	57½	55
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	400	½	½	½	..
29¾	10⅜	1.80	Int Harvester	2200	11¾	10	11¾	10¾
108	68¾	7	Int Harvester pf	100	70	70	70	69½
11⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	100	3	3	3	..
4	⅞	..	Int Merc Marine	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
9½	3½	..	Int Nickel	4200	5¼	4⅞	5	5
10½	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	10	3½	3½	3½	..
2½	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
44⅜	20¼	3	Int Shoe	3800	21½	20⅜	21½	20½
24⅞	7½	..	Int Silver	400	9¼	9	9¼	8
12¼	2⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	3800	4	3⅞	4	4
18	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	100	12	12	12	..
			—J—					
59¼	30¼	5	Johns Manville	900	11½	10⅝	11½	11
84	30	4	Jones & L pf	80	33⅜	30	30	..
			—K—					
9¼	3	.80	Kaufmann D St	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
9⅛	4⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	100	5	5	5	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4¼	1	..	Kelsey Hayes W	200	1	1	1	1
10⅝	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
13	4⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	6400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝
19	6¾	1	Kresge	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞
5	⅞	..	Kresge Dept S	10	2½	2½	2½	..
18⅛	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	11¼	11	11¼	..
			—L—					
18	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
48⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	32½	32⅜	32½	32
8	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	4½	4½	4½	..
22	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	200	11	11	11	11
34	13¾	4g	Low's Inc	2100	15½	14⅜	15½	14½
4⅜	1½	..	Loft nIc	400	2	2	2	..
32⅜	7½	..	Louisville & N	1400	10½	10	10¼	..
1⅜	½	..	Louisiana Oil R	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
5	1½	..	Ludlum Steel	400	2½	2½	2½	..
			—M—					
16⅛	13	1	McIntyre Procu	400	15½	15½	15½	..
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	2200	32⅜	31⅝	32⅜	31
18⅛	10	1	Mack Trucks	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
60½	17	2	Macy (RH) & Co	500	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18⅜
3¾	2½	..	Madison Sq Gar	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
20¾	4	..	Man Elv mg	5600	8	7⅞	8	7
12¼	6½	.80	Marine Mid	900	7	6¾	7	6⅝
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	300	8⅝	8½	8½	..
2⅜	⅝	..	Mn Moline	800	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	..
11	5	..	Mn Moline pf	100	10	10	10	..
7¾	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	2½	2⅜	2⅝	2¼
21⅞	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
11¼	3½	..	Montgom Ward	4000	4⅞	4½	4¾	4½
⅜	⅛	..	Mother Lode	200	¼	¼	¼	..
9⅞	2½	..	Murray Body	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
			—N—					
19¼	8	2	Nash Motors	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9½
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	3800	22¾	21½	22⅝	21½
14⅜	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	700	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝
31⅜	14⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4700	15¼	14⅞	15¼	15
92	45	5	Nat Lead	200	45	45	45	45
16⅜	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
23½	13½	1	Nat Steel	200	14	14	14	14
10	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	5	5	5	..
6⅜	2½	..	Nevada Cons Cop	1000	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4⅞	1⅜	..	Newton Steel	200	3½	2¾	3½	3¾
36⅜	8¾	..	NY Central	4200	12	10⅞	12	11
31⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	600	7	7	7	..
78¾	12	..	NY NH & H pf	100	14	14	14	..
98	70	6	NY Steam 6%	60	70	70	70	..
17⅞	10¾	.50d	Norahda M	1300	13½	13⅜	13½	13¼
2½	½	..	Norfolk & South	100	½	½	½	..
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	100	62	62	62	60
40	13¾	10a	North American	9400	16	14⅝	16	15½
47¾	25½	3	North Amer pf	300	25¾	25½	25½	26¼
4¼	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	200	1¾	1	¾	1¾
86½	50	6	No Am Edison pf	300	50	50	50	..
23¼	5½	..	Northern Pacific	2000	8	6¾	8	6¾
			—O—					
8½	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	400	7	7	7	..
14¼	3¼	..	Orpheum Circ pf	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
22½	9	.150	Otis Elevator	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
4⅜	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	200	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	60	62	60

INCREASE OF ACTIVITY IN STEEL MILLS

Several Plants Resuming as Operations Rise to About 13 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 11—Early last week steel operations had dipped to 11 or 12 per cent of capacity, but later in the week the pace was stepped up to 12 or 13 per cent as both makers and users of steel became more active following the Independence Day holiday.

There have been several instances of prominent plants resuming operations last week, one of them having been idle since March.

During the week that steel operations reached a new all-time low the American Iron and Steel Institute announced its compilation of steel-making capacity for the United States as at the close of last year, this amounting to 67,473,630 gross tons yearly, a gain of 1,404,060 tons from the preceding year.

This is the highest capacity the country has ever reached, and ironically, at the time when the demand for the metal is poorest.

However the yearly gain in capacity was the least since 1923 when it amounted to 550,000 tons. In 1910 the steel-making capacity of the country was 30,000,000 tons, thus having more than doubled in 22 years.

Average Production Low

According to the figures of the Steel Institute the average rate of operations during June was 15.96 per cent of capacity, with production for the month 897,275 tons, the first time in modern steel history that production has been less than 1,000,000 tons.

Production of ingots during the first half of the year was 7,567,759 tons compared with 15,559,860 tons for the corresponding period of 1931. The average rate of operations for the first half of the year was 22.43 per cent of capacity compared with 47.25 per cent for the like period of last year.

Pig iron production declined 17 per cent last month to the lowest level since 1896. From the standpoint of sales of fabricated structural steel, however, June was a satisfactory month, the total having been nearly 130,000 tons, the best since October.

Sales of structural steel at New York last month were 3585 tons, which is close to the record low, comparing with 14,827 tons for the preceding month and 15,236 tons for June of last year.

During the last week sales of fabricated structural steel for the country as a whole fell off sharply to around 7000 tons, with new inquiries for 10,000 tons. The other important form of building steel, concrete reinforcing bars, also was very quiet with the week's sales and new inquiries 1400 tons each compared with a normal of 5000 tons each.

The award of 50,000 to 60,000 tons of steel plates for outlets for the Hoover Dam has been held up by litigation.

Ford Makes Inquiry

Automobile production in June did not fall off as sharply as was expected.

The principal new inquiry for steel materials from the automobile makers comes from the Ford Motor Company for attractive quantities of ferroalloys. The company is now asking for 700 tons of spiegeleisen, and bought during the week 900 tons of ferrosilicon and a quantity of silico-manganese.

Pig iron demand is exceedingly quiet on the surface but a fair aggregate of sales for these times is piled up each week. Pig iron sales at New York are running a little better than 1000 tons weekly.

The finished steel price situation is fairly firm but weakness persists among the raw materials, particularly iron and steel scrap. Prices of the latter are so low that many dealers refuse to handle scrap at present, the selling price being under the cost of handling.

Non-Ferrous Metal Prices

Prices trends among the non-ferrous metals have been mixed. The drop in lead was the most impressive. The leading lead producer reduced prices $4 a ton during the week to 2.80c a pound, New York, but lead is to be had at $1 a ton under this quotation.

Zinc has declined $4 a ton below its recent stabilized level, being quoted at 2.60c a pound, East St. Louis.

Silver was weak during the early part of the week at 26⅛c an ounce, a new low for the year, but rose to 26½c by the end of the week.

The domestic prices of copper was unchanged at 5⅜c a pound but export sales were made at 5 cents, c. i. f. European ports, a reduction by a half cent. However the majority of Copper Export, Inc., members were holding at 5½c.

The feature of the metals news of the week was the withdrawal from the copper export association of several foreign members as the result of the imposition of the duty of 4 cents a pound. Competition for foreign business among these retiring members was very severe so that the foreign price of copper was below the American price for the first time in years.

Tin showed consistent strength rising to 21¼c a pound, a gain of ¾c for the week. A new pool has been formed at London to remove surplus metal from the market.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last July 11	Last July 9
5	Am Pneu pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1513	Am T&T	72	70¼	72	71½
5	Amoskeag	2½	2½	2½	..
50	Big Sanf	9	9	9	..
105	Bos El	61	60½	61	..
16	B&M A sta	3	3	3	..
150	Cap Range	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
707	aEst SS	6¼	5⅝	6¼	5⅝
30	E G&F pr pf	51	51	51	..
81	*Edison Elec	138	136	136½	140
231	Em Asso	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
100	First Nat S	37¾	36½	37⅞	38
5	Gen Elec Sp	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
80	Mass Util	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
207	Mergenthal	21	19½	19¼	..
105	Mohawk	11	10¾	11	..
210	NE Tel	65¾	65¼	65¼	65¾
10	Stone Webb	5	5	5	4½
25	Swift Inter	21	21	21	..
30	Swift & Co	12	11	12	10¼
10	Torrington	25	25	25	..
351	Uni Shoe	26¾	26½	26½	27

*ex-dividend.

BONDS

$1000	Ea Mass 5s	25	25	25	..
$6000	NE Tel 5s	100½	100½	100½	..

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:00 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	70	70
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	9½	8
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	6	6
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	4	4
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	68	68
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	24¼	23¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	70	69½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	65½	65¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	44	44
Amer Smelting 5s '47	78	78
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	99¼	99
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¼	101
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	94½	94½
Amer T&T 5s '65	94½	94¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	71	69½
Armour & Co 4½s '50	80	80
Armour & Co 4½s '39	67¼	65½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	59
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	57	56½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	76¼	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	82¾	82½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	78	78
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	86½	86
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	45	45
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	94	94
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	72	72
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol&C div '59	38	38
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	34½	34½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	16½	16½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	28¼	28
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	55	55
Balt & Ohio 5s stries D 2000	29½	29
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	32	32
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	101½	101¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	101¼	101¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	52	52
Bklyn Ed 5s E	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	103½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	79¾	79½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104	104
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93¾	93½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	29¾	29¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	26¼	26¼
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	78	78
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	77⅛	77⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	77¾	76¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	80	80
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	84½	84¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	95¾	95¾
Can North deb 7s '40	98⅝	98
Can Pacific eb 4s	60½	58½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	68¼	67¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	65	65
Can Pacific 5s '54	69¼	69¼
Cen District Tel 5s	102¼	102¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	22	22
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100	100
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	64	64
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	63	63
Ches Corp 5s '47	35½	34½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	83	83
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	81	81
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	32½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	55	54¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	58½	58½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rects E '89	58¾	58¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3¾	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18	17½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	9	8½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	55	52½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27½	27½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	28	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	11	11
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	86	85
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	92	92
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	105½	105¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	55½	55½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	55½	55½
Chile Copper 5s '47	21	21
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88½	88½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61	60½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	62	62
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34	34
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	74	74
Coulmbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	67	66
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	68	67½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	86	86
Con Gas 4½s '51	93½	92½
Con Gas 5s deb 5½s '45	103	102¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	100	100
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	59½	59¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	90	90
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	90	90
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	85½	85
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	32¾	32¾
Diamond Match Co 4½s	95	95
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	91	91
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	69½	69
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	50	50
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	98⅜	98
Erie RR 1st con 4s '56	65	64
Erie RR ref 5s '67	14½	14½
Erie RR gen lien	38	38
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	29½	29
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	39	38
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101¾	101¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	44¼	44
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	69¾	69¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	68⅞	68½
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	80	79
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	94	94
Grank Tk Ry Can 7s '40	96½	95½
Great Northern 4¾s '61	71¾	71¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	54½	54
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	22	22
Houstton Oil 5½s '40	45½	45½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	36	36
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	69½	69½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101	101
Ill Central 4¾s '66	21½	20
Ill Central CStLANO 4½s '63	23⅞	23⅞
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	23⅞	23⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96	96
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	64	64
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	64½	64½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	22	22
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1	1
nIter Match Corp 5s '47	3⅜	3⅜
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	40⅝	39¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	40¾	40
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	22¼	22
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	62	61
Int & G Nor 5s B '58	16	16
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	16	15¾
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	30	30
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	28	28
Int Paper 6s '55	11½	11½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	20½	20
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	22½	22
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	22	21
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	46	46
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	42½	42½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	93	93
Kan City P & L 4½s B	93½	92¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	52¾	52¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36	36
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	73	72½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	25	24¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	49	48½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	69⅞	69⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	76⅝	76⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	47	47
L'Autaro 6s '54	4¾	4¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	31	30
Loew's Inc 6s '41	70½	70½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	94¾	94¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	32	28⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	65¾	65¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	53½	53½
Metro Edison 4½s '68	78	78
Metro Water 5½s '50	60½	59½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	78	78
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	40	40
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	46	46
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	68	67½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	21	21
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11½	11¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23½	23
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	23	23
Mo Pac 5s I '81	23	22¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	6¾	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	75
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70	69⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	42	42
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	76½	76
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	21	21
Nat Steel 5s	65½	65½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	95	95
New Eng T&T 5s '52	101¼	101¼
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80	79½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	58⅜	58
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	58½	58½
N O T & M 5s B '54	19½	18½
N O T & M 5½s '54	24½	23
N O T & M 5s C	21½	21½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	71	71
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	58½	58½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	60¼	60¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	60¼	60¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	38	38
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	48¾	48¾
NY Chi & StLs 1st 4s '37	66½	66½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '47	81⅞	18⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	37	35
NY Edison 5s C	102¼	102¼
NY Edison 5s 'B	103½	103
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108½	108½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93¾	93¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	50½	50
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	52	62
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	36	36
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	45	45
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	101½	101½
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	20	220
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100¼	100
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	38⅛	38⅞
Niag Share 5½s '50	41½	41
Norf Southern rfg A '61	5	5
Norf & W con 4s '96	85⅞	85⅞
North Am Co 5s '61	65	64½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	64	63¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	70	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	56¼	56¼
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	77	77
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	56	55
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	51	51
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	69¾	96½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101½	101
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	92	92
Otis Steel 6s '41	17¼	17½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Pub Svc 5s	98½	98½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	12⅛	12
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	13	13
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	81⅞	81½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	42	42
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	85	85
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	61	61
Penn aRRoad gen 4½s '65	67	67
Penn Railroad 4¾s D '81	60¾	60¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	73	73
Penn Railroad gold 6½s 36	87	87
Pere Marquette 5s '56	37	37
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	38	37
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88¼	87¾
Philadelphia oC 5s '67	73	74½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	88¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	32½	32½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	92	92
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	42	42
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16½	16
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	100½	100½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	97½	97½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83	83
Pure Oil 5½s '40	80	80
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	11½	10
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10	9¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	11	10¾
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	54¾	54¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	24	24
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	36½	36½
StP M&M 4½s '33	89	89
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64½	63½
Shell Union 5s '47	62	61½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62¾	61¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	80	80
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84½	84
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	100⅞
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	98	96
Smith A O 6½s '33	96	96
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	63	63
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	32	32
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	31½	31½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	30½	30
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	50¼	49
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	13⅞	13¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¾	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	86½	86
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	12½	12
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s '51	100½	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	92	91½
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	71	71
Texas Corp 5s '44	76¾	76
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	36	36
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46½	46½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	32½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	43½	43½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅜	101¼
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	91	90¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	77½	77½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	30	30
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	56½	56½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	64½	64½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	17½	16½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	20	19⅝
Vanadium 5s '41	33	33
Virginia Fy & Pow 5s '34	97	97
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	23½	23
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6	6
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	12	12
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	15½	15½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101¾	101¾
West Shore 4s 2361	68¼	68¼
Western Electric 5s '44	94¼	93⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	46	46
Western Maryland 5½s '77	44	44
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28	28
Western Union 5s '51	48½	47½
Western Union 6½s '36	53	53
Western Union 5s '60	45¾	45¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	44½	44½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	70¼	68½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	32	31⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	54	54

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jul11	Last Jul 9
3½s '47	101.10	101.10	101.10	101.11
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.24	101.24	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	102.24	102.23	102.24	102.24
US 3s '55	93.2	93.	93.2	92.31
US 3½s '49	94.5	94.	94.5	94.1
US 3¾s '43 March	98.28	98.4	98.28	98.19
US 3¾s '43 June	99.	98.21	99.	98.22
US 3½s '47	98.20	98.20	98.20	98.17
US 3¾s '56	100.16	100.	100.16	100.12
US 4s '54	102.23	102.19	102.23	102.15
US 4¼s '52	105.21	105.15	105.21	105.18

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19⅜	19⅛
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	68	68
Akershus 5s '63	59½	59½
Antwerp 5s '58	27⅝	27⅛
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46	44½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50	50
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	50	49⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50	49⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	50½	49⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50	49⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	50	49⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	50½	49½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50½	49¼
Australia 4½s '56	65¼	64½
Australia 5s '55	71¾	71¼
Australia 5s '57	72	71¼
Austria (Gov) s7 '57	44¼	44¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	85	83¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	85	83½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	37	36½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92¾	92¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	97	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¼	102¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102	101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	31	29½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	32½	30
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	46¼	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	41¼	40
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	35	35
Berlin Elec 6s '55	39	37
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3¾	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3¾	3¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21½	20½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	22	21
Brazil (US) 8s '41	24¼	23
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	43	43
Bremen 7s '35	41½	40
Brisbane 6s '50	63	63
Brisbane 5s '57	56	55¾
Brisbane 5s '58	56⅝	56½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24	24¼
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	37	35
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	28¼	27
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	28	28
Buenos Aires 6½s s '55	46	46
Bulgaria 7½s '68	24⅜	24
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	95¼	95
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	77¼	77½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	92⅝	92
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	8½	5½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	7⅞	7⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6¼	6
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5½	5½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6¾	6
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7	5⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	6¼	6¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	31	31
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	33	33
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	33	33
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	59½	59½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	68⅞	68
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	66⅞	66¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	20	20
Cuba (Rep) 5½s ss	37⅝	37
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	65¼	64
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	73	73
Denmark (King) 6s '42	80½	80
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	78	76½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	41	41
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	33⅛	33⅛
Duke Price Power 6s '66	38	37½
Dutch El sf 6s '62	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	45½	45½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	49	49
Frankfort 6½s '53	27½	26
French (Rep) 7s '49	113⅝	113¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119⅞	119
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	45	45
German 7s '49	70½	68½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	44½	42½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43½	41
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	40
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	49½	49
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	28¾	27
Germ El Pow '53	39¼	38¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34½	34
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	40	40
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48¼	46
Greek 6s '68	23	22
Greek 7s '64	32	30¾
Hamburg 6s '40	32½	31
Hansa 6s '39 ww	27½	27½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	42	41
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	44	44
Helsingfors 6½s '60	46½	45
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	30½	30¼
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	31	30¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	79¾	79¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	71	71
Italy (King) 7s '51	90⅛	90⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66½	66
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	36½	31¾
Karstadt 6s '43	23	21½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	12	11
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Meridionale El 7s '57	72	72
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	34	34
Milan (City) 6½s '52	74	73½
Net South Wales 5s '57	68	67
New South Wales 5s '58	68½	67¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106	106
Norway (King) 5½s '65	71½	71½
Norway (King) 6s '43	77½	77
Norway (King) 6s '52	75¼	75
Nuremberg 6s '52	30¼	30¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	46	46
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	42½	41½
Oslo G&E 5s '63	65	65
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103¼	103¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4	4
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4	4
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	51	51
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	48	47½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	53	53
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	7	7
Prague (City) 7½s '52	83	83
Prussia 6½s '51	33¼	33
Prussia 6s '52	33½	32
Queensland (State) 6s '47	73½	73½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	85	83¼
Rhine Main 7s '50	46½	46
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	42	41
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	42½	40
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	47	47
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	43	40½
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	28	28
Rhinelbe 7s '46	37½	37
Rhine Ruhr '48	31½	31⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '68	7½	7½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	1	1
Rome (City) 6½s '52	79	78
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	80	79½
Roumania 7s '59	36½	35
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	33½	33¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	63	62
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	12	12
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	39	39
Saxon State 6½s '46	38¼	36
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	28	27¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	32½	32
Silesia Bk 6s '47	30	29
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	36½	35½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	108½	105½

Model Act Puts Municipal Court On Higher Plane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., July 11—Provisions of a uniform municipal court act, which was described as a preliminary step in the direction of a more thoroughgoing reorganization of the trial courts, were made public in a bulletin issued by the institute of law of Johns Hopkins University here today.

The act was prepared at the request of Gov. George White of Ohio for the Ohio Judicial Council and the Ohio Bar Association, and is designed to replace about 40 existing acts in that State, the announcement said.

The proposed act emphasizes local autonomy in such matters as the territorial limits of each court and the jurisdictional amount; in the matter of salaries of all officers of the courts except the judge and the clerk, these being excepted only within the limits fixed by the minimum salary schedule, and, finally, it has left to each court a large measure of control over its own organization and administration by a broad definition of its rule-making power.

It adopts the general scheme of organization of the existing municipal and police courts, but provides a six-year term for all municipal court judges, requires uniform qualifications, and establishes uniform regulations for their nomination and election. It defines their jurisdictions uniformly, giving them the powers now possessed by justices of the peace and police courts, and extending their jurisdiction in civil cases to a maximum of $1000, except in Cleveland, where the maximum is fixed at $2500.

Lausanne Agreement Linked to U. S. Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

sense of political realities than any other country. As for Great Britain clearly it is due to its prestige and perseverance that at last success is attained.

Next Act at Washington

Nevertheless one cannot insist too strongly on the unanimous European view that only the first act of the drama has been played at Lausanne and that the second act must be staged at Washington. The Allies cannot afford to forgive their German debtors and one another and then to find that they are in no sense forgiven.

They have behaved with generosity and with due regard to general interest, as America urged them to do. Shall they now not look for equal generosity equally in the general interest?

It is true that they make application of the Lausanne treaty dependent on suitable accord with the United States, but it is apparent that whatever the texts may say the Young plan can never be revived, even though America disappoints European expectations. These safeguarding clauses are simply verbal. But they sufficiently indicate the grave responsibility of the United States in a problem which ceases to be European only to become a world problem.

The suggestion that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by his American experience and his European reputation is best qualified to visit America as European spokesman on behalf not only of his country but of European debtors as a whole has been remarkably fortified by conclusions of Lausanne.

The question arises whether the United States should treat European debts as a single or multiple problem. Europe in collectively renouncing its credits feels that it should collectively negotiate in respect of its debts. It should not again break the European front, not because it wishes to range itself against America, but because the facts impose the consciousness of a common cause.

Debts toward America are a unitary problem on which Europe hopes to preserve its unity. This does not necessarily mean that the cases of different countries should not be examined separately, but rather that the same treatment should be meted out, and two weights and two measures should not be used.

It means that European debtors should not strive against each other for special advantages in an American settlement.

In the European view it is impossible for the United States to remain indifferent to this demonstration of European common sense in financial matters. "They hired the money" is an accurate enough statement but it is equally accurate that Germany owed the money that is now forgone. The whole point is in what circumstances it was hired and whether its collection is worth while or even possible now that the equilibrium of international indebtedness is finally destroyed by concellation of reparations.

Such is the European view which nobody here challenges. Therefore what has been done at Lausanne, vital as it is, is merely a preparation for eventual Washington decisions which will be complementary to Lausanne decisions and will deal with debts as reparations have been dealt with.

Better Wool Prices Sought by Growers

Responsibility for obtaining better prices for wool rests on the growers in the western part of the United States, according to the National Wool Marketing Corporation with headquarters in Boston, which advises refusal to sell at the low prices that many have accepted in recent months.

Manufacturing continues on a slightly higher rate, and more business is being done in raw wool, says the National, which represents 35,000 wool growers throughout the nation, but "positively no higher prices have been registered in the sale of wool." Commenting further, officials of the coöperative marketing and distribution group say:

"We feel that this could be accomplished were it not for the scattered sales in the West, at prices which are distinctly lower on a clean basis than our Boston market. The fact that the London sales showed an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent, with good competition, reinforces our feeling that somewhat higher prices should be asked and gotten if growers themselves did not undermine the market against themselves by selling in the West at these low prices."

Trade and Peace Group Organized

NEWPORT, R. I., July 11 (AP)—Mr. Richard Washburn Child, former Ambassador to Italy, heads a newly formed organization to promote peace and prosperity through better international trade relations.

A group of prominent New York business men, representatives of a Japanese bank and a Japanese trading company and a representative of the South Manchurian Railway met yesterday at Mr. Child's Newport home to consider the wisdom of regular summer conferences on international affairs as seen by business interests.

The committee on permanent organization included Mr. Child, Mr. Arthur Redpath, Mr. Walter D. Fletcher, Mr. Lindsey Russell, and Mr. Ralph A. Bullock, all of New York. The guests were Mr. Toskigo, representative of the South Manchurian Railway; Mr. L. Sonada, representative of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Mr. Kazama of the Midsue Bishi Trading Company.

VOTE--Offices to Be Filled

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania voters in the Nov. 8 election will cast their ballots for presidential electors, United States Senator, State Treasurer, Auditor-General and Judge of the State Supreme Court. Thirty-four seats in the National House of Representatives, 23 state senatorships and 208 seats in the State Legislature also are to be filled.

Citizens who reside in Pennsylvania cities must register personally at the election office in their districts on Sept. 8, Sept. 20 or Oct. 8. Registration must be renewed annually.

Any person who is or will be 21 years of age on Nov. 9 and who has been a citizen of the United States at least one month may register for voting in the coming election providing he has lived in the State at least one year immediately prior to Nov. 8 and in his election district, precinct or division at least two months.

Persons who moved out of the State and then returned, but previously had been qualified voters in the State or were native-born citizens, must prove a six months' residence in Pennsylvania immediately preceding Nov. 8.

Also, applicants who are 22 years of age or older must have paid within two years a state or county tax, assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before election day

For the benefit of those not previously assessed, assessors will be at the polling places on Sept. 6 and 7. The last day on which taxes may be paid to qualify for voting this year will be Oct. 8. Assessors also may be called upon at any time before these last two days.

It is possible to vote in boroughs and townships without being registered, if a tax has been paid within two years. However, if challenged, the voter must produce an affidavit of a qualified voter of the district that the voter has lived in the district at least two months preceding election day. This trouble can be avoided by calling on the assessor on Sept. 6 or 7.

Pennsylvania has no provisions for absentee voting and according to the Secretary of State no referenda will be placed before the voters this year.

This series of articles, under the headings: Have You Registered? Balloting by Mail, Offices to Be Filled, Issues Before Electorate, Vote—How Many Women Do? and Candidates on Prohibition, is running each Monday, Wednesday and Friday of publication, up to Nov. 2. The topics are handled separately or grouped in each article. Geographical division is made by states, singly or together, so their names may appear more than once.

MRS. OWEN TO REMAIN

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—Representative Ruth Bryan Owen (D.) of Florida, who had announced she would resign from Congress instead of serving in the "lame-duck" session she had voted to abolish, Saturday withdrew her action at the request of Speaker Garner.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SAN MATEO, CALIF., 143 El Camino Real (near Mount Diablo Avenue)—A quiet home for rest and study; nursing attention if desired; near church and transportation. C. F. LUNDBERG, Owner Mgr.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FAIRWAY-BILTMORE HOSIERY desires women to sell good silk hosiery; buy outright; liberal profit. 424 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE SALESLADIES Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; no capital needed; biggest commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 6TH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE available, capable to act as treasurer, controller, assistant to president, manager or executive officer; knows profit control; has served as controller, also manager of large corporations; many years' experience in both large and small businesses as industrial counsel on management problems; knows financial and budget control, also accounting, costs and merchandising, particularly sales organization and market study to produce adequate income; age 39. Box H-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

DENVER, COLO.—Woman, well trained and experienced in hotel, club and institution management, attractive personality, thorough knowledge of food, likes people, especial ability to create homelike atmosphere. F. E. T., 1080 Sherman St., Apt. 108.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Back Bay opposite Art Museum—1 room suites $30 to $35 and 2 rooms $45 to $50; references 454 Huntington Ave.

QUALITY APARTMENTS
QUALITY TENANTS
1844-1888-1932 Beacon St., $110-$125 per month. See resident janitor (MR. RINO), Suite A, 1892 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

COUPLE to share beautiful seashore apartment for summer; reasonable. MRS. GREEN, Mayflower 9-4943, Sea Gate, New York.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Small furnished apartment for light housekeeping; everything provided; excellent location. Tel. W. New. 1793-J.

BOSTON—Sublet till September 1st, rent reduced 2-room furnished kitchenette apartment; large hall overlooking Fenway. Call Regent 1296-R.

N. Y. C., West End Ave., 646 (91 St.)—Attractive 3-room apartments, kitchen, kitchenette, refrigeration, radio. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractively furnished 1-room apartment with kitchenette, Frigidaire and bath; immediate occupancy until Sept. 10; reasonable; Tudor City, Murray Hill 4-3060.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1932 Packard Sedan
Model 901

Driven less than 300 miles; cost new $2660, will sell for $2100 cash. STANLEY W. JOHNSON, 4 Winter St., Sanford, Maine.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BOSTON—Rooming house to rent on Marlboro St., completely furnished, in good renting locality; good opportunity for man and wife; 17 rooms. Inquire 116 Huntington Avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN

ROCK HILL, N. Y.—12th season; come up in the mountains, enjoy the abundance of beautiful lakes, trees, flowers and fresh air; comfortable beds, good food, restful atmosphere; $18 per week; all modern conveniences; bus from New York. MRS. E. E. AVERY.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets talk.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers"; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 "Down to the Sea in Ships."
8:15 Gingo Boys; dance orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Weiner Minstrels.
9:30 Canada Dry; Jack Benny; Olsen Orchestra; Ethel Shutta.
10:00 Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Love Songs and Waltzes."
10:45 News; time; weather.
10:03 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Russo's Orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.
1:45 Joe Rine and his orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Ethelyn Taylor, songs.
5:15 NBC, Soloist.
5:30 Dorothy F. Baessler, soloist.
5:45 Gazo's Philippines.
6:00 "The Daily Tattler" news; organ.
7:00 Alice O'Leary, soprano.
7:15 Male quartet.
7:30 NBC, Maxwell Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "Pigs Is Pigs."
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Parade of the States: "North Dakota"; soloist; glee club; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, National Radio Forum: "Some of the Economic Questions of the Campaign," Mr. Ogden Mills, from Faneuil Hall.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Adventures of Bart and Mike."
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Shepard Musical Sketch Book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Studio short subjects.
6:30 Lighthouse News Exchange.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Surprise Package"; soloists; quartet; dance orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone.
8:00 CBS, Roundtowners' Quartet.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
8:45 CBS, Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.
9:00 CBS, "Manhattan Serenaders."
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news flashes.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Romance"; soloist; Westphal Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:30 Time announcement; baseball.
6:36 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Funnybones Trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
7:30 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 The Crosspers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Monty's Moonlight Ramblers.
9:15 Current Events talk.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, "Don Quick"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor.
11:15-12:00 CBS dance music.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Business news period.
10:35 a. m.—Studio soloists.
12:00 Noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:00 p. m.—Talk, "The Need of Hope."
3:30 p. m.—Closing stock quotations.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—WBSO, Male Quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:30 p. m.—Studio period.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinee Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Musical and Studio.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cherrio.
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
12:00 noon—NBC, O. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
1:15-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—BCS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Pilgrims Washington Bicentennial Dinner, from London.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City Musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Detroit, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporting

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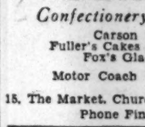

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Rime-O-Grams No. 1
Historic Places

(Published June 13, 1932)
ANSWERS

1.
For twenty-four dollars
An island was sold,
Whose wealth at this moment
Is millions untold.
(Manhattan)

2.
The grand Court of Lions,
The quaint crumbling towers,
Bring back the old Moors
At the height of their powers.
(Alhambra)

3.
An "emerald" setting
Has this castle old;
A "flattering" legend
Hangs round it, I'm told.
(Blarney Castle)

4.
Still stands the old "Cradle,"
One hundred feet long,
Where patriots said
England's tea was too strong.
(Faneuil Hall)

5.
Shaped like a cylinder,
Not perpendicular;
But the rest is so matchless,
Why be particular?
(Leaning Tower of Pisa)

WINNERS

Miss Angeline P. Mahan, Boise, Idaho.
Miss Margaret Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Fannie R. Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
Miss Norah M. Chapman, Bristol, England.
Miss Madeline Wilson, New York City.
Dan Talmadge, New Orleans, La.
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Miss Margaret H. Soule, Superior, Ariz.
Miss Lucille Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
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Mrs. Mary G. Irving, New York City.
Billy K. Hubbell, Lexington, Ky.
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Mrs. William Duncan, Woodside, L. I.
Mrs. W. H. du Moulin, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Miss Dorothy A. Dresser, Pittsfield, Mass.
F. Dade, Henderson, Ky.

Note: Many answers were received giving "T Wharf," "Boston Harbor" and "Boston" on No. 4—incorrect, of course. Some gave "Long Island" on No. 1.

DAILY FEATURES

PATHFINDERS

Samuel Gridley Howe
1801—1876)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Born in Boston. Educated at Brown University and Harvard Medical School. Shortly after graduation, during the Greek revolution, he offered his services to the Greek Government and later became surgeon-in-chief to the fleet.

He did splendid work in raising (in America) money for food and clothing that he distributed personally to the suffering and starving in Greece in 1827—and, in 1831, to Polish unfortunates in Prussia.

Always seeking to help those in need he began in 1832 his instruction of the blind. The following year Colonel Perkins donated the mansion in South Boston that later became the Perkins Institute for the Blind. Dr. Howe was its superintendent from 1844 until he passed on in 1876.

A prolific writer, both he and his wife, Julia Ward Howe, worked hard in the cause of freeing the slaves in the South.

He taught Laura Bridgman, the **first deaf, dumb and blind person to learn the use of language.**

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

While Haynes, Ford, Duryea and others were experimenting with the "horseless carriage," Alexander Winton built and sold one for $1000, and this car, now in the Smithsonian, Institution is believed to be the first automobile sold?

Since the opening of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration on **Feb. 22, 14** countries have named 14 streets and seven squares and parks in honor of the first President of the United States?

When clouds and other conditions reduce illumination below a certain point in schools, shops and offices, "electric eyes" turn on the artificial lights?

Amelia Earhart Putnam was the eighth person to receive one of the National Geographic Society's medals from the hands of the President of the United States?

In a cubic mile of sea water there is $70,000,000 worth of iodine—but the extracting process at a profit would be impossible?

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Inhabitants of Acton, Eng., decorate the lamp posts by placing flowers on them.

In Lighter Vein

Differed

While being put to bed one night Mary, aged three, showed curiosity in the electric light bulb.

"What the light shines through is called a bulb," her aunt explained.

"Bulb?" exclaimed the disbeliever. "That's a glass bottle. Bulbs is seeds!"—*Pathfinder.*

Worth the Price

"Here's a ticket fer th' conjurin' show, Maggie. When he comes to that trick where he takes a teaspoon o' flour an' one egg, an' makes 20 oam'lettes, watch verra closely!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The Beach Landlady

"Your letter said, 'Few minutes from sea,' and we find it's three miles off!"

"Yes, but I never dreamed you hadn't a car."—*London Opinion.*

Motorist (displaying badge): "Sorry, but I belong to the anti-hiking society. We're trying to put down the nuisance."

Standing Order

Mrs. Bodger was pleased with the half-crown she had earned by posing for an artist, but for her employer she had nothing but contempt.

"Artists!" she grumbled. "Humph! Asked me to *sit* for 'im, 'e did, and, when I went to 'is stoodio, blest if 'e didn't keep me *standing* for a 'ole hour."—*Tit-Bits.*

In Doubt

Office Boy: "Your wife has been on the 'phone, sir, to say that she wants to see you about—"

Boss: "About what?"

Office Boy: "About five, sir."

Boss (sharply): "H'm—o'clock or dollars?"—*Pearson's.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Was (J. P. C., who reports hearing it pronounced *wuz*)—The *a* has the value of short *o* as in cot or modest —*woz.*

Colossians (R. P.) — Preferably with four syllables, *Ko-losh'-ih-anz* (first *o* as in obey, second as in lot, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *account*). Avoid *Kuh-losh'-unz.* ("Colossians iii: 4" may properly be read, *Ko-losh'-ih-anz three, four.*)

Hadst (S. R.)—One syllable. The general rule in this connection is: the ending *-st* is not a syllable; *-est* is a syllable. For example, "wouldst" is one syllable; "wouldest," two.

Real (M. O. C.)—Yes, two syllables, *re'-al.* Not *reel.*

Every (M. O. C.)—Three syllables, preferably, *ev'-er-y.*

Miserable (Miss E. F.)—Four syllables, *miz'-er-a-b'l* (*i* as in *it*, *e* as in maker, *a* as in sofa). Not *mih'-zer-b'l.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

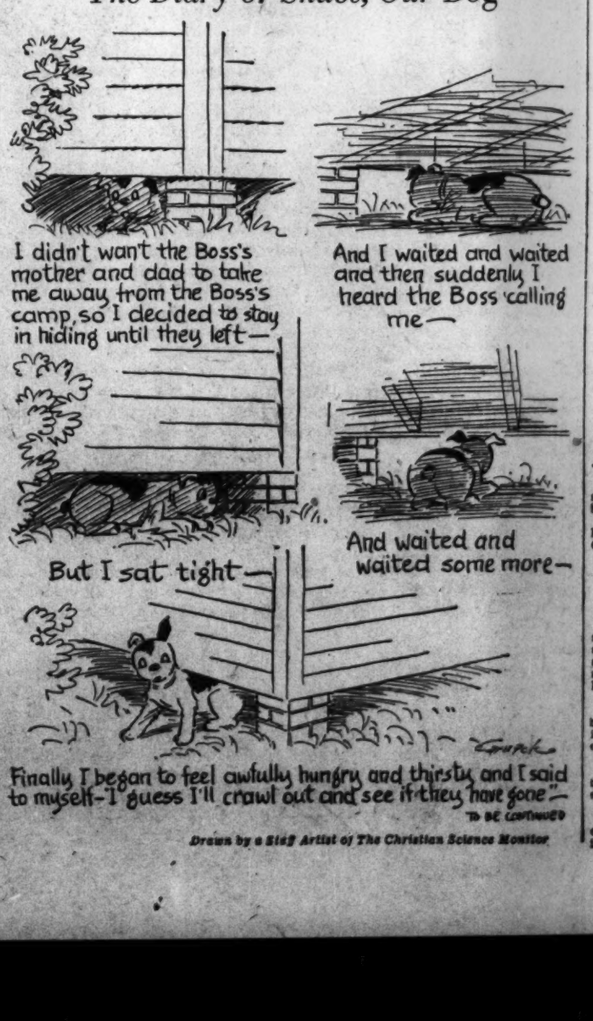
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE better part of loving is the need to give, not the desire to receive.

—MAURICE HEWLETT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I didn't want the Boss's mother and dad to take me away from the Boss's camp, so I decided to stay in hiding until they left—
And I waited and waited and then suddenly I heard the Boss calling me—
And waited and waited some more—
But I sat tight—
Finally I began to feel awfully hungry and thirsty, and I said to myself—I guess I'll crawl out and see if they have gone—

TO BE CONTINUED

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Three Little Gentlemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A FEW days ago, in a little side street off one of the main London roads an incident happened which interested a passer-by.

Three small street urchins, who were in charge of a carriage in the form of an empty soap box on wheels, were running along at full speed. One pushed the cart, another ran by the side, and the smallest of the three was seated on a sack inside.

In the narrow street was a fruit stall. Oranges and grapefruit and bananas were piled up in tempting looking pyramids. The color alone made an alluring sight in the drab street.

The boys were going at such a rate that as they reached the fruit stall, which spread rather out into the road, they went with a bump right into it.

Probably the owner of the stall was inside; at any rate he was nowhere to be seen, and in the noise of the traffic he evidently did not hear part of that traffic crash into his stall. He does not know about it yet!

However, no damage was done. Only some golden oranges went dancing down the street. Some plums and bananas went head over heels to the ground, several falling into the wooden cart and hiding under the sacking.

"Ooh!" exclaimed one of the boys. And then there was a hasty scramble. The small one stepped from his sacking-lined carriage. Each orange was rescued from the place it had chosen to settle in in the gutter and stacked once more upon its pyramid. Each plum was replaced on its pile; each banana put back in the position it had been in before the accident. And what was more, the little boys searched well beneath the sacking, discovering oranges and plums which had buried themselves there, and returned each unfailingly to the stall. Then off they went again, the rags of their garments fluttering as they went running once more at full speed, out into the main street.

No one, so far as they knew, had seen this happen. The man who owned the stall had not come out of the shop. Other passers-by did not even glance their way. Only one saw that diligent searching among the sacking, from a hidden doorway of a near shop. A thing which it would have been all too easy to have left undone.

But those little street gentlemen could not have done that.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 13

Natural Wonders

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.

A sentinel stern
That the Englishmen love,
Has the sea at its feet
And the blue sky above.

2.

They lap the lake shores,
Then the river's green edge;
With one mighty leap
Plunge over a ledge.

3.

Millions of people
May see them each day,
By just looking west
Ere they take the subway.

4.

Whirling and swirling
At a rate terrifying;
The skill of the seaman
Forever defying.

5.

It buried twin cities
Long ages ago;
When sleeping, a friend,
When wakened, a foe.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 13."

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Ten books on a shelf, says a writer in *Collier's Weekly*, can be arranged in 3,628,000 ways. And the average housemaid usually arranges them in about 3,627,999 ways before deciding to leave 'em the way you want 'em.

Detroit News: Maybe the older way was best—giving the school-teacher $7 a week in cash, instead of scrip, and boarding her out at the best table in town.

Judge: And they used to gossip over a back fence but now they do it over a national network.

Jersey City Journal: But if an infant can't think, why does it yell the moment it sees the kind of world it is in?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

What Should Be Done About Films?

THE British Prime Minister has given a sympathetic hearing to an unofficial but highly competent commission which for three years has been studying the part films should play in national life. An imaginative statesman like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald could hardly fail to recognize that the question touches deeply the thought of a modern nation, and that the future will be profoundly affected by the kind of films which the present encourages or tolerates.

Motion pictures offer one of the most difficult of all the cultural questions of our time, for while the masses in most countries are almost at the mercy of those who endeavor to cater for their tastes in pictures, it remains true that art only flourishes in an atmosphere of freedom; you may exhort, encourage, lead, but you cannot dictate in matters of taste. One cannot brush aside, and one would not wish to, the vast undertakings of Hollywood, or the work of those British producers who have been making big strides in the last two or three years.

All this the commission realizes, and yet it sees that there is a great work waiting to be done by an authoritative body free from commercial influence on the one hand, and on the other not dependent on a Government department. It suggests the setting up of a national film institute financed in part by public funds and incorporated under royal charter.

This would be a clearing house for information regarding cultural films at home and abroad. It would organize means for stimulating public opinion to appreciate and demand the best. It would advise teachers and institutions. It would provide a liaison between producers, distributors, exhibitors, cultural interests and educators; would undertake continuous research, advise Government departments regarding the control of films, certify films which the Government might sponsor as fit for import or export. And, last but by no means least, it would recommend the approval or disapproval of films for exhibition to less advanced races throughout the British Empire.

The last is a duty of a very urgent character. Incalculable damage is being done in many parts of the continents of Africa and Asia by the exhibition of pictures which bewilder the primitive thought, representing western living and customs in their least desirable form. It would be difficult to imagine an influence more insidiously detrimental to the ideals of western culture than that which has been let loose through picture halls established among "backward" people. The component organizations of the British Empire have greater responsibility in this respect than any single state; but to produce the fullest results Great Britain and the United States should be working in harmony and with other countries.

The commission evidently believes that the institute it proposes, starting from modest beginnings, might build up a powerful position for itself. It observes the measures that have already been taken by other countries. Japan vigilantly protects her youth against the influence of western films. In both Japan and Italy the state coöperates in the production of the pictures which reflect the traditions and character of the nation. These examples show that in some countries the need is already recognized of bringing other than commercial considerations to bear on the production and distribution of pictures.

The supreme object of such a body as the National Film Institute would be to work for the ideal of national culture, and not for profit—to encourage the highest standard of exhibition in as many places as possible, so that the public would become more and more accustomed to the best, and would come more and more to demand it.

Latin-Americans and New Ideals

THOSE who know the literacy statistics of the Latin-American nations may wonder how Socialist and Communist doctrines spread and take root. An illiterate, rural and widely scattered population, no matter how poverty stricken, would not appear to be fertile ground for the growth of new creeds. Yet it is among these, as well as among the literate city workers, that novel formulas of existence and work have found appeal.

Although great progress has been registered in the last fifty years, the number of illiterates is still large. In addition to educational programs of a formal nature, several other forces have been operating to raise the general tone, to arouse new ambitions and to stimulate efforts in behalf of happier careers. Discontent with the old régime is evident on all fronts, and it is doubtful whether there will ever be peace and quiet in Latin America until the awakened masses achieve some measure of the justice they believe to be their right.

Just as the industrial revolution in Europe congregated workers into urban centers and made them class conscious, so in many Latin-American cities the establishment of industries has created a proletariat that is organized. Modern systems of transportation and communication extending far beyond the cities have added to the city workers a host of skilled workers, also well organized. There are even guilds of chauffeurs. With increasing frequency reports of strikes, lockouts and boycotts in many parts of Latin America indicate the acquaintance of these workers with the literature of Socialism, with the social legislation of other nations and with the happier lot of fellow workers in other lands.

These circumstances, however, do not explain the similar attitudes on the part of the farm hands—the peons, rotos and cholos—and of the Indians and mestizos who live in isolated communities, away from railroads, factories and towns. How have they been introduced to higher standards of living?

Two agencies have been working with these "forsaken folk." On the one hand university students, with youthful and enthusiastic idealism, have gone far out of their way to aid these illiterate masses. They have organized and led labor strikes, they have founded labor universities, and by lectures and speeches they have introduced many a humble peon to the possibilities of higher things.

But a more constantly acting force has been compulsory military service. This has brought peons from far-flung corners of nations into new surroundings, new clothes and new contacts. Those who have seen a Chilean army, or a detachment of Brazilian cavalry, or Argentine lancers swinging down an avenue during an inaugural or some other patriotic ceremony, have seen men who have tasted a new existence. They have seen and lived in the city, they have worn shoes, they have learned elements of sanitation, many have learned to read and they have been taught civic pride. Each private soldier represents countless others in backward corners who vicariously assimilate some of the lessons he has learned, and so the ferment spreads.

Those who say that the masses are blindly following the teachers of new "isms" in Latin America seem not to reckon with the fact that the days of mass blind following have yielded to more intelligent viewpoints fostered by a degree of contact with social movements and modern ideals.

He Wrote 'The Wind in the Willows'

MANY a battle royal has been joined over the issue: Is Kenneth Grahame's "The Wind in the Willows" a book for adults or for children? Booksellers and librarians have somewhat bumptiously included it among the juveniles. But have you ever watched an adult who is sensitive to beauty as he lost himself in the pages of that wholly delectable book?

If you have, it will have become plain to you that the work of Kenneth Grahame is no respecter of ages. Spontaneously he wrote for his own pleasure, with as little self-consciousness as had Lewis Carroll when he began to discuss the adventures of the White Rabbit with his small friend, Alice, in a punt on a summer afternoon. Who knows? Perhaps all the great books for children are designed equally for adults. At least, you may safely enjoy "The Wind in the Willows" whether you count yourself six or sixty.

It would seem that no one has known much about the author, an unassuming, studious Scottish barrister, who was for ten solemn years a secretary of the Bank of England. To W. E. Henley, then editor of the Scots Observer, belonged the distinction of having first recognized the powers of a young contributor who brought him some of the "Pagan Papers." Those essays on nature and other kindred subjects were followed by two remarkable volumes, part narrative and part biography, concerned with the lives of Edward, Selina, Harold, Charlotte and "I," as recounted in the pages of "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days." Kenneth Grahame was never an adult stooping to look out through the eyes of a child; unmistakably he had the authentic child vision.

As to Kenneth Grahame's last book—and that dating back almost thirty years—little explanation is possible. One must explore "The Wind in the Willows" breathlessly for himself, in order to appreciate those animals who are not animals, but characters—the Water Rat "messing about" in his boat, the shockingly behaved Toad, Mr. Mole of Mole End, for whom the field mice sang carols on Christmas Eve. In Grahame's unpretentious books lurks a quality which cannot be lightly forgotten—something almost incredibly delicate and exquisite to adorn the world of literature.

Outlaw the Submarine

ONCE again the world is shocked by a peace-time submarine disaster. Once again in response to the world's demand to know why and how it happened there is no answer—except the speculations and conjectures of the experts. Meanwhile some sixty men lie in 150 feet of water off Cherbourg, trapped in the French submarine Promethée.

Less than six months ago the world was shocked as it heard of the sinking of the British M-2 off Portland Bill and the heroic but unavailing attempts to raise it. Three months before that it was the turn of Russia, when one of its submarines sank in the Gulf of Finland. Four months previously the British submarine Poseidon foundered off the coast of China, and eighteen days before that a Russian submarine dropped to the bottom of the Baltic Sea. Two similar major disasters have darkened the career of United States submarines since 1925. How often must the world be shocked before the nations rise and demand the abolition of all slinking submergible craft?

Unlike the airplane and the airship, whose achievements in peace are far greater than they ever were in war time, the submarine is designed only for murder and destruction. It has no other use or purpose. It will be argued, and with justice, that such is the purpose of all war armament. But no other form of it is more repulsive to every sense of decency in its war-time activities, or so sinister in its menace to those who man it in time of peace.

The time is ripe for the outlawing of the submarine and the opportunity is present. On the very day that the Promethée sank, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, reading to the House of Commons the declaration of the British disarmament policy, stated that the United Kingdom view has been, and is, that the submarine should be entirely abolished.

It is true the submarine seems more necessary to the defenses of some nations than of others. France has held it indispensable in view of her peculiar circumstances. One may wonder whether, in view of the present disaster, French opinion may not question whether such supposed protection is worth the price. It may be inquired, too, if there are not other forms of security which may be offered in lieu of reliance on the undersea boat.

Already the Disarmament Conference is said to be agreed to limit such craft to a certain tonnage. Civilization and the common dictates of humanity cry out against the submarine, its war-time and peace-time horrors.

Count Uchida's Opportunity

COUNT YASUYA UCHIDA, new Foreign Minister of Japan, is no stranger to his new post. A decade ago he seemed a permanent fixture in it. He lasted through three ministries. It is well at this time that a statesman of such ripe experience, an experience which has included service in both Washington and Peking, should be chosen as the last recruit in the Saito Cabinet. For never in the history of Japan have that country's relations with the world been subject to such questioning.

The main problem of immediate importance is whether Japan should recognize Manchukuo. The die would certainly be cast if recognition were accorded. Count Uchida, who left the post of president of the South Manchuria Railway to take his present portfolio, is said to be of the opinion that the step should be taken.

Before his advent the Saito Cabinet was not so sure. The uncertainty may have sprung from several causes. But the one that must be apparent from Tokyo, if not from Dairen, is that the world would view Japanese recognition of Manchukuo as precipitate until the League commission headed by Lord Lytton shall have rendered its report. Perhaps Count Uchida, instead of bringing an affirmative decision to the Cabinet, may take fresh stock of the position from the new vantage point of Tokyo and, if he is so permitted by the militarists who brood over Japan's policy, elect first to see the Lytton report.

It is said that as the de facto head of the Japanese civil administration in Manchuria, the Count was opposed to the appointment of Mr. Henry Pu Yi as Regent of Manchukuo. If the report be true, his opposition does credit to his judgment. Apparently the purpose of the military design which seated Mr. Pu was to de-Chinafy the new state, the Regent being a Manchu, the head of the illustrious house that formerly ruled all China. But no such camouflage can disguise the aspect of a state which numbers over 90 per cent of its population as Chinese.

The real solution of the problem of Manchukuo is therefore some understanding between China and Japan. The stage is set for a direct parley. At long last China is ready to negotiate. According to reports from the Far East, it has appealed to the Lytton commission to act as mediators, an appeal which has been rejected by the commissioners on the ground that their duty is to investigate, not to mediate. Nor is Japan reported to be agreeable to the new attitude in China. Japanese statesmen, who were frustrated for months from taking precisely that course of action, are now held to consider that events have gone too far to permit of direct negotiations.

No distance in a wrong direction is so far as to warrant staying there. The right way is pointed by Article 2 of the Kellogg pact, which pledges the signatories to a peaceful settlement of their disputes. Many observers have held consistently, and they have been joined by many others since September last, that Japan's initial action in Manchuria was self-defensive. That is to say that it was not a violation of the pact. But they will not be convinced that Japan's case is equally just if Article 2 continues to be ignored. No protestations about being misunderstood will justify a refusal even at this late day to accept an offer of negotiations at the hands of a chastened China.

No statesman has done more for the pact than Count Uchida. Not only did he append Japan's signature to the document; he was forced into retirement because of it. When he returned home after the signing ceremony, he found that the Privy Council thought that the phrase, "in the name of their respective peoples," was an implied slur on the Mikado, from whom flows all Japanese authority. Feeling that the charge was a reflection on himself, Count Uchida resigned all his offices and remained out of public life until he was called to the presidency of the South Manchuria Railway.

Though not looked upon as exactly an anti-militarist force in Japan's Government, he may therefore be regarded as a man who has been imbued with those ideals of the Kellogg pact which a watching world is so anxious to see put into practice in the Far East.

Editorial Notes

A feminine personification of France offering an olive branch to a war-distracted world is the description given of France's newly designed postage stamp showing "La Pacificateuse" (the Peacemaker). Another small step toward the promotion of world-wide peace which will reach the far-flung nations of the earth.

The use of extracts from seaweed as a substitute for gelatin in jelly, for desserts, for textile paste, agar-paper, cleansing material; in the manufacture of gelatin for duplicating machines, as a substitute for gum arabic, and as a covering for airplane wings, may yet promote that plant out of the weed class.

For the last two years 6125 pupils from kindergarten to the sixth grade have been taught to spell and do sums on typewriters. Perhaps the children of tomorrow will learn their ASDFG's.

The measured speed of a driver when it connects with the golf ball is from 70 to 125 miles an hour, or approximately one-half the speed at which the news seems to travel in the event the ball rolls into the cup for a hole-in-one.

It has been estimated that the motorist pays one-third of a cent per mile for the use of the highways. Their abuse not infrequently runs into considerably more money

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Political Rifts—Roosevelt and Taft; Smith and Roosevelt

A CURIOUS parallel seems to exist between the Smith-Roosevelt quarrel, and the historic breach between Theodore Roosevelt and William H. Taft, which sent the Republican Party into the outer darkness for eight years. Politicians have been wondering for some months what could have been the provocation which led "Al" Smith to turn so combatively upon the man who twice put him in nomination for President, and whom he, in turn, helped make Governor of New York. The Smith attitude was plain at Chicago. Because of it there was no demonstration of enthusiasm at the moment the Roosevelt nomination was accomplished, and the customary, if perfunctory, tribute of a unanimous nomination was withheld.

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A year or more ago a man in close touch with Tammany told me the following story of the origin of the division. He claimed to have been with Smith and others listening to the returns on election night. As district after district in which Smith in earlier campaigns had always won comfortable majorities reported majorities for Roosevelt and for Hoover, the candidate for the Presidency grew more and more restive. A graduate of the Tammany school of politics, he could see no explanation except that Roosevelt had traded off the head of the ticket for his own advantage. When final returns showed Smith beaten in the State, while Roosevelt had carried it by more than half a million, the Tammany leader clapped on his brown derby with an expletive and declared war.

A later, and more authoritative, explanation was given out at Chicago. There it was said that the studied coldness of Roosevelt after his inauguration toward the former Governor was the basis of the trouble. When Roosevelt was inaugurated, Smith, according to this story, stayed in Albany a week expecting to be called in consultation. When he found himself ignored he left in pique. The story is not overcreditable to the politician who seemed to want to cling to the powers of an office from which he had retired. He expected to be consulted in appointments, and had indeed, according to this narrative, told some of his friends that they might expect recognition. But neither he, nor they, received it.

Furthermore, a candidate for the Presidency, even though defeated, is looked upon as the head of his party, and is commonly consulted on major political moves. But Roosevelt launched his own presidential boom, and carried it well toward maturity, without consulting the leader. As it turned out, Mr. Smith had ambitions of his own and naturally resented the Roosevelt interference.

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It all sounds a little like the Roosevelt-Taft fight, which led up to the Progressive Party and the Republican defeat of 1912. Maj. Archibald Butt, private secretary to both Presidents, and an admirer of both, saw signs of the impending disagreement even before Roosevelt had left the White House. That aggressive and dominant personality could not turn over the Government, even to one he had selected as his successor, without trying to hold a certain grasp on it. He was greatly displeased at some of Taft's appointments, especially aggrieved because only one member of his Cabinet had been retained, although he insisted that Taft had agreed to keep them all.

By 1910, according to Major Butt, President Taft had become wholly convinced that Roosevelt had "all along" intended to come back and seek re-election. Oddly enough, two years earlier "Jimmy" Sloan, a White House secret service man, had become possessed of the same idea and had expressed it to Major Butt. Whether the quarrel started through pique or as a result of Roosevelt's desire to dominate his successor, who was not without dominating qualities himself, may not be exactly determined. Certain it is, however, that it sent the Republican Party into exile for eight years.

Probably the most authentic story of the feud, from the Roosevelt point of view, was given in a long letter written by Lawrence Abbott, then of the Outlook, to the Cornwall (N. Y.) Local Press, which was annotated in proof by the distinguished Colonel himself. The letter is printed in facsimile in Mr. Abbott's "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt." From this letter it appears that the first grievance of Roosevelt was Taft's failure to reappoint the Cabinet, especially James R. Garfield.

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Personal differences of this nature in politics are not rare. Damon and Pythias have few imitators in the political field. But of all recorded in American politics the fight of Roosevelt upon his former friend and beneficiary, Taft, had the most far-reaching effects. Except for it there is scarcely a possibility that Woodrow Wilson would have been the nation's war President.

Shall we expect equal potency from the Smith-Roosevelt division? Hardly as great, but unquestionably serious results for the Democratic Party. Whatever may be the Smith protestations of loyalty to the ticket, he has been sowing the wind, and it is but too probable that his former friend will reap the whirlwind.

Local Option, Basis of Denmark's Temperance

WIDESPREAD local option, which in practice is equivalent to voluntarily accepted local prohibition of alcohol, has paved the way in Denmark to a state of affairs which the stanchest adversaries of prohibition hail as amounting to practical elimination of alcoholism as a social and economic problem.

But in a pamphlet, "Temperance by Taxation, How Denmark Does It," the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, in Washington, claims that prohibitive taxation of spirituous liquor and the refusal of the Danish people to experiment with prohibition, are alone responsible for Denmark's having become one of the most temperate countries in Europe.

The conclusions of the Anti-Prohibition Association disregard almost entirely the very great extent to which local option contributed toward solving the alcohol problem in Denmark. Indeed, the pamphlet states that Denmark's fine record of improved sobriety was already an accomplished fact when local option was introduced in 1924.

While it is true that local option based on a law did not become effective until January, 1925, it has been widely resorted to in practice throughout Denmark ever since 1907.

In that year it happened that instead of answering on their own accord an inquiry of the Ministry of the Interior respecting the advisability of granting a liquor shop concession, the authorities of a commune in Jutland preferred to shift the responsibility in the matter to the electorate, and a popular vote was taken. Other communes in ever increasing numbers followed this example, until in 1925 the well-established custom became a law.

From 1907 to 1932, 734 polls resulted in 467 victories and 267 defeats for the supporters of local prohibition. As a consequence, 226 of the 1298 rural communes of Denmark are entirely dry, and 780, that is, over half of the total, have no license provision for the consumption of spirits.

This powerful movement for local option has directly and indirectly influenced the remarkable decline of alcohol consumption in Denmark. Indirectly, because it afforded means for expressing popular antagonism against alcohol and incidentally denoted an advanced temperance opinion in the country, for which not a little credit is due to the Danish temperance societies.

Nor is it altogether correct to state, as does the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, that alcoholism as a social and economic problem has practically ceased to exist in Denmark. That this is not so is proved by statistics which indicate that the chief cause of motor traffic accidents in Denmark is the intemperance of drivers. Out of 1000 drivers implicated in accidents and examined between 1922 and 1930, 21 per cent were actually drunk, 59 per cent more or less under the influence of liquor, and only 20 per cent sober. In 1930, the police of Copenhagen withdrew 211 driving licenses, and in 74 per cent of the cases it was on account of excessive indulgence in alcohol.

That there is still an alcohol question in Denmark is further demonstrated by the attitude of the present Prime Minister, M. Stauning, who some time ago proposed the institution of an alcohol monopoly which would enable the state gradually to reduce the amount of spirits thrown on the market until the sale of alcohol could be completely prohibited.

However interesting and encouraging, the Danish experiment is not entirely conclusive. The pamphlet of the Anti-Prohibition Association states that despite the high taxation of alcohol, illicit liquor traffic has made no headway in Denmark, the control measures being entirely effective. Even if this be so it hardly proves its feasibility in other countries. A few years ago, when Holland tried to imitate Denmark's example by introducing high taxation of liquor, it was speedily compelled to lower the new duties on account of an alarming increase of illicit manufacture, importation and sale of alcohol which the authorities felt powerless to check. The Dutch experience tends to prove that it is sometimes difficult to make a nation sober by taxation.

(DR.) R. HERCOD.

Notes From Geneva

Building In Geneva

THE pace of municipal building in Basel remains brisk despite the economic crisis. The Cantonal Labor Office has moved into new, stately, hemicycle premises. The city museum of natural science is about to reopen its doors after thorough renovation. The construction of a new bridge across the Rhine is progressing rapidly, and the ancient Wirtembergerhof is being pulled down to make room for a new Museum of the Fine Arts. But the most ambitious enterprise contemplated by the Basel city fathers is the new university. Out of the 200 projects submitted, the jury rewarded four strikingly modern designs which, by means of simple and quiet lines, express the purpose of the intended edifice. This is to be erected amidst several other seats of learning and to become their natural center.

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Romance Of Watchmaking

"Captive Minutes," a fascinating film displaying the history of timepieces, was recently completed with a view to helping the hard-hit Swiss watchmaking industry by publishing its excellence abroad. The Swiss Office of Commercial Expansion, joining hands with the watchmaking centers of Geneva, le Locle, la Chaux-de-Fonds, Bienne and Solothurn, produced this piece of imaginative and purposeful commercial propaganda. It brings home to the spectator the stages which led from the ancient clepsydras and water clocks, the early carillons and chiming clocks, through the heavily decorated watches and clocks of our great-grandfathers to the exquisitely precise products of modern industry. From the rudimentary family workshop of the early watchmaker the onlooker is taken to the up-to-date factory with its shining equipment of delicate machinery, and nothing is neglected to focus his interest and longing on the hero of the picture, the Swiss watch.

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A Musical Rapprochement

For the last 30 years the Italian-speaking Swiss canton of Ticino, which has a sprinkling of German-speaking population, has celebrated annually a joint Italian-German song festival at Monte Ceneri. This spring 13 German-singing societies of Ticino met at an open-air rally attended by many German and Italian speaking guests. Under the old chestnut trees of Monte Ceneri, in a delightful sylvan setting, men and women choirs sang enthusiastically ancient mountain songs, and Italian and German voices harmonized in a festival that links the two peoples in closer cultural bonds.

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Moss Garlands And Melody

The Swiss are very fond of open-air community life and have a happy faculty for bestowing dignity and significance upon merry jaunts into the fields. For a month before the celebration of the cantonal prize target-shooting festival, the inhabitants of Morges, charming Old World borough halfway between Lausanne and Geneva, are busily engaged in preparing ornaments for the big day. On a radiant Sunday morning almost the entire population of the village, piled up high on motor lorries, sets out for the neighboring woods to collect quantities of moss to be worked into garlands and natural carpets for the festival. The occasion is of the liveliest, moss-picking and garland tressing being copiously interwoven with singing of folk melodies and ring-dancing to the tune of accordions. In the evening the homecoming lorries full of moss, trimmed with tree branches, resemble a moving forest, still resounding with the echoes of a happy day.